



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 26, 1912.

THE LAWRENCE SITUATION.  
AN OPEN-SHOPPER'S LIE.  
CARNEGIE AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
SYSTEM FEDERATIONS FEDERATE.  
CONTEMPT CHARGE NOT UPHOLD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

IF YOU ASK FOR "BELL BRAND" COLLARS AND CUFFS  
GET THEM

Do you wear

**Bell Brand Collars?**

Union Made  
Look For The  
Union Label



The only dealers in San Francisco and Oakland  
Carrying this Collar  
in a Sufficient Variety of Styles to give  
the UNION MAN a  
**SQUARE DEAL**

ARE

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, 916 Market St., San Francisco

J. J. CAPLIS, 3039 Sixteenth St., San Francisco

A. H. PETTERSEN, 2511-2513 Mission St., San Francisco

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES, Sixth and Market Sts., San Francisco

A. O'DONNELL, 628 Twentieth St., San Francisco

"THE CLARION," INC., 867-869 Market Street, San Francisco

C. J. HEESEMAN, 1107 Washington St., Oakland

JAMES KELLER, Tenth and Broadway, Oakland

THE HUB, Eleventh and Broadway, Oakland

## BARGAINS IN PRETTY NEW WASH DRESSES

98¢  
Each




Styles for house and street wear. Some 20 distinct models,  
each in a variety of colors, including blues, greys and pinks.  
Materials are percales, gingham and chambray. 98c each.

**Hale's**  
GOOD GOODS

Market and Sixth Sts.

BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—

BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—BRUNT—



BRUNTS, LAPEL BUTTONS  
REGALIA.  
WALTER N.  
**Print Co.**  
PRINTING  
800 MISSION ST.  
NEAR FIFTH  
SAN FRANCISCO

**ORDER YOUR  
BANNERS NOW**

Kearny 1966—PHONES—J 1966

## Unsurpassed for Scenic Grandeur

When going East, be sure to go via the  
world's pictorial route, the

## Western Pacific Railway

### THE NEW CROSS-CONTINENT LINE

For one hundred miles through the  
marvelous gorge of the Sierras—the  
Feather River Canyon. Palatial  
Trains and Perfected Service, afford-  
ing every comfort known to railroad  
travel. Smooth, speedy, safe. Through  
new lands, scenes, cities.

For Full Information Address  
Any Western Pacific Agent or

#### TICKET OFFICES:

665 MARKET STREET, PALACE HOTEL  
Phone Sutter 1651.

MARKET STREET FERRY DEPOT,  
Phone Kearny 4980.

1326 BROADWAY, OAKLAND,  
Phone Oakland 132.

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

No. 11

## THE LAWRENCE SITUATION

"As usually occurs in times of war, whether it be a war of nations or an industrial war, criticisms are heard from many sides, most often, however, from just two sources, first, those who do not fully understand the real situation; second, and more generally from those who do understand, but have ulterior motives underlying their criticism.

"With the first it is not very difficult to deal once they know the real facts, with the second it is a far different proposition, for the reason that you are dealing with both a dangerous and unscrupulous element. Let us see what the real facts are in the so-called Lawrence strike, and the part played by the organized labor movement.

"Nine weeks ago, without the slightest warning there began in the city of Lawrence one of the greatest industrial conflicts that ever visited this country. A law reducing the hours of labor for women and minors from 56 to 54 hours went into effect. When the pay envelopes came around the second week in January it was discovered that the two hours' pay had been taken out of the pay of the workers paid by the day or by the hour. A little group got together in one department, and began to protest to each other; their numbers swelled rapidly, more protest, more excitement, a rush from the room, and inside of two hours over ten thousand people, men and women and children had either voluntarily left their work or been driven from it without the slightest warning.

"There were four textile unions in the city, the Woolsorters, about 300 members, the Loomfixers, about 300 members, the Mulespinners, about 200 members, and an Industrial Workers of the World Union, about 250 members. The first two were independent unions, the Mulespinners were affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, then came the I. W. W. union, about three years old—all the members of these unions were forced out of the mills by the general walkout of the other operatives, and what happened? One man came down from New York who never had a union card in his life, and in company with a few others of like calibre, assumed the position of absolute dictator of the situation. Other self-appointed leaders rushed to the spot from the west and middle west, most of them with very shady reputations in the organized labor movement to which they had formerly belonged and been expelled in disgrace, and, turning around to men who had spent all their lives in the textile industry, and who held the entire confidence of the textile workers, before the advent of these character assassins, who lost no time in poisoning the minds of the rank and file said: 'Hands off, this is our business; we will handle this situation,' and for a time they did, with what results every one who has kept in touch with the situation well knows.

"In the meantime the United Textile Workers of America, under whose jurisdiction all these textile workers came, insofar as the laws of the A. F. of L. were concerned, reserved the right to enter into the situation. The moment this step was taken there commenced one of the worst exhibitions of personal slander, maligning and

vilifications ever witnessed in the New England States, and perhaps in the whole country. While President Golden was the center of attack, no one escaped the villainous and venomous tongues of these demagogues, who openly boast of their defiance of law and order. Not only men, but women and girls of irreproachable character were the targets for these foul-mouthed orators; in spite of these cowardly and malicious attacks, the men and women representing the real labor movement of the country, the labor movement that stands squarely under the American flag and no other, went about its works along the lines laid down in the principles and declarations of the American Federation of Labor, in an effort to bring about industrial peace, and the best concessions possible under the present condition of the textile industry. Our motives were misconstrued, attacked from many sides, the opposition of mill owners to the recognition of any kind of trade unions, this work was hard and somewhat discouraging at times, nevertheless, we steadfastly clung to our post of duty.

"These self-constituted leaders of shady reputations still continued their dastardly work as character assassins, and much encouraged by the patting on the back they received from college-bred parlor Socialists, and a few others, whose insatiable ambition was to pose in the limelight, they were enabled to hold their position as leaders of the textile workers and by the most spectacular yet unprincipled methods, even to the exploitation of little children, and of women workers in a delicate condition, continued to hold the center of the stage. Money intended to relieve the suffering in Lawrence, poured into the hands of these men, and it is common knowledge that much of the money has been diverted for other purposes, for which reason those in charge of the funds have steadfastly refused to give an accounting.

"After the mill owners had awakened to the fact, that instead of having to contend with two brands of labor unions, they were confronted with an organization that believed in continuous warfare, whose policy was the ultimate destruction of all forms of wage system, they began to realize that they had made a serious mistake in allowing the many textile unions organized in the past to be destroyed.

"Negotiations were started with the representatives of organized labor through intermediaries, some of the mill owners not as yet having gotten over their dislike of any form of trade unions. It was plainly stated by the representatives of organized labor that there must be an increase in the rate of wages, otherwise there was no use in wasting time in fruitless negotiations; furthermore, that the rate of increase must be higher to the unskilled, low-paid operatives, than that given the skilled help, that the increase must reach every man, woman, boy and girl in every department, irrespective of nationality. A proposition was finally secured to increase wages, the minimum to be five per cent, the highest advance to be given to the lower-paid workers, it being frankly stated by the mill men that some wage rates would go up 15 per cent and in some cases maybe higher. Most of the skilled operatives

working under the premium system strongly objected to its total abolition, claiming it was possible for them to make as high as 17 per cent under the system, and in such cases even a 15 per cent advance would still leave them with a 2 per cent reduction in wages. While being opposed to the premium and bonus system on principle, as practical textile men we realized we were facing a condition and not a theory, consequently our request was changed to that of reducing the time limit entitling them to secure the premiums from four to two weeks. These terms were submitted to the employees, large numbers of whom had been enrolled as members of the United Textile Workers of America, the terms were accepted by the Loomfixers' Union, the Woolsorters' Union, which had become part of our United Textile Workers, by the Mulespinners, and by three other locals that had been organized during the trouble. It was voted to return to work on Monday, March 4th. More than twelve thousand law-abiding textile workers returned to work upon these concessions, then commenced a determined campaign on the part of the Industrial Workers of the World to intimidate and when possible forcibly prevent these thousands of workers from continuing at work; a second campaign started upon several thousand others, mostly foreign-speaking operatives, who were desirous of returning to work, being as they expressed it, heartily sick of the whole business. These poor foreigners told their pitiful tales when getting assistance from our relief station, and their tale was invariably this, 'We want to work, we no money, no rent, no coal, we not afraid to go in the mill, we not afraid to come out of the mill, we afraid at night, bad men come live in our block.'

"By these methods the situation was held up and a fair and honorable settlement prevented by the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World whom it was plainly apparent from the very beginning never wanted it settled as long as money poured in to them. For two weeks after the concessions were secured and accepted by the large bulk of textile workers half of them were either prevented from going to work, or otherwise held out by false promises, which the leaders knew in their hearts could never be realized. They told the Pole, the Lithuanian, the German, the Belgian, 'inside of a few more days we will surely get you all a 15 per cent increase; abolish the premium system, and many other things,' in addition to this, they flashed in the faces of the Italian, the Syrian, pictures of Ettore and Giovannitti, the former leaders now awaiting trial before the grand jury, and openly boasted they would have them set at liberty ere any kind of a settlement was accepted. Now the same craven leaders seeing the collapse of their anarchistic movement at hand are trying to fool these people into the belief that they have won them a glorious victory by silently dropping those issues and advising them to accept the very terms secured by real organized effort two weeks previous, and accepted by all not under the spell of these demagogues.

"The trade union stands today where it has always stood, with the wage workers of Lawrence,



in spite of adverse criticism from those who do not agree with our policies notwithstanding the abuse, slander, and vituperation of men who openly boast of their defiance of law and order, we shall continue our work both in Lawrence and elsewhere for the uplift of wage workers along the lines laid down in the declarations of the American Federation of Labor, striking when all other efforts have failed, but at all times willing to enter into collective bargaining. The well-meaning but misguided social uplifter may howl and screech, and charge the labor unions with strike breaking, etc., etc., the Socialists may continue their campaign of character assassination, but we know the record of ruin and disaster left behind by the Industrial Workers of the World, and we know their ultimate aim is to destroy the trade union movement as constructed under the American Federation of Labor.

"The leaders of the trade union movement have been tried and never found wanting. Their record is one of honesty, integrity and loyalty to the cause of the workers. They need no indorsement from those who would rejoice to see the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies go down to ruin. When this Industrial Workers of the World movement is but a memory, the American Federation of Labor will still retain its standing as the greatest, the soundest, and most potential labor movement ever constructed in this great republic.

"JOHN GOLDEN,

"Genl. Pres. United Textile Workers of America.

"FRANK H. MCCARTHY,

"Genl. Organizer American Federation of Labor."

#### MRS. OLDER'S VIEW.

The address of Mrs. Fremont Older, delivered before the Labor Council on March 29th relative to the Lawrence strike is here given in full:

I have been asked to speak about the Lawrence strike. I can't do that without first telling you about Joseph Ettor. You all know Ettor. He is a native son of California. He speaks five languages, and he organized most effectively the big strike in Pennsylvania. He is a leader of men. He went to Lawrence early in the strike and united those unorganized workers of twenty-seven nationalities into one union. The mill owners thought they had done a very clever thing in filling the mills with foreigners who couldn't understand each other. In this way they hoped to keep out the unions, but Ettor soon had 15,000 workers in one big union. He used to stand on the platform in the Common in Lawrence and, speaking in five languages, sway 15,000 people like leaves. When he was at the height

of his power a militiaman shot a striker, a woman, a friend of Ettor. There was no question about the militiaman having done this, but in this country, where murder is murder, the militiaman was not arrested and sent to jail. Neither was the colonel of the regiment. Neither was the Governor of the State. Instead, Joseph Ettor, the strike leader, the friend of the murdered woman, was thrown into prison. He has been there ever since, charged with being an accessory to the crime of murder. No one can see him. He has been denied bail by all the courts in Massachusetts. Now, strikers must not assume that this rule will work both ways. For instance, if a striker had killed a soldier, neither the colonel of the regiment nor the Governor of the State would have been arrested and placed in prison. So murder is not always murder. It all depends on whether one wants to get rid of a successful leader of a strike.

There never was a time when there was such a difference between the rich and the poor as today, but there never was a time when so many people were trying to find out the reason for that difference—when so many people are trying to find a cure for poverty.

I became deeply interested in the Lawrence strike while I was in Washington, D. C., with my friend Miss Jolliffe. We often talked about the Lawrence situation, and we were greatly puzzled to know why Ettor had been thrown into jail. One night Miss Jolliffe spoke to an assistant secretary of Commerce and Labor about Ettor. The official had never heard of the strike leader, though Ettor had been in jail for ten days. This will give you an idea of how little knowledge of the strike and interest in it there was in Washington in the month of January. So when Miss Jolliffe and I went to New York we were very glad to join Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, who were going to Lawrence.

As you know, Lawrence, Mass., is a city of about 90,000 population, an hour's ride from Boston. In going from Boston to Lawrence on the train we bought all the papers we could find, because we were anxious to learn what Boston was thinking of the strike. In one paper I found a curious article written by Frederick Palmer, who wrote on the Los Angeles and the Columbus (Ohio) labor situation. Frederick Palmer made a strange defense for the mill owners. He said that the workers in the mills were really better off. The mill owners received only a 6 per cent dividend on their preferred stock, and nothing on their common stock—he didn't say that the common stock was watered—while the mill workers had their children! Mr. Palmer estimated

that it cost about \$500 to maintain a child for eight or ten years. In that time a child could earn about \$3500. So, if a workman had several children, in the course of eight or ten years he could have a very comfortable fortune. It was the sort of mathematics in human flesh which reminded one of articles written prior to the Civil War, when black slaves were estimated as worth anywhere from \$200 to \$1000. The white industrial child slave, according to Mr. Palmer, is worth about \$3500. This was a very strange article to be published in a Boston paper. For we realized that if the article was published, there must be a great many people in Boston whose ideas it reflected. We realized that the Pilgrims, the Puritans, the soldiers of the American Revolution, the Abolitionists, all those protestants who had fought on the battlefields of idealists, had become the conservatives of today.

At Lawrence we went to the Needham Hotel, where Haywood and other labor officials stopped. The first person I met was a clergyman from Boston. I asked him what he thought of the strike. He was sympathetic, but he didn't approve of its methods. I gathered that he thought it wasn't a refined strike, or an aristocratic strike, or a gentlemanly strike. I asked him what the rich and well-to-do people in Boston thought of the strike. He said that they knew nothing about it. I fancy that was true, because Harvard University, which is the greatest university in America, had sent no one there to investigate the strike. I spoke to a Stanford professor about this the other day. He said Harvard would be investigating the strike about twenty years from now; then they would have several doctors' theses on the subject.

We had been told that if we wore badges in Lawrence designating sympathy with the strikers we should be arrested. So we put on badges saying "Don't be a scab" and started for the hall where Haywood addressed the strikers every day. It was the largest hall in Lawrence. There were several smaller halls, where the minor leaders spoke in their own languages to their people, because it was very difficult to hold twenty-seven nationalities together in one solid band. We had gone a few blocks on this street and were near the mill when we were stopped by several militiamen, who told us that we couldn't go any farther wearing the badges. We insisted that we were American citizens and had a right to wear anything we pleased, but the militiamen told us that we couldn't pass the mill wearing the badge "Don't be a scab." We remonstrated and finally offered to take off our badges, but the militiamen were adamant. They said they had seen the badges, and no matter if we took them off, no matter if we carried them in our pockets, they should know we had them. Their orders were not to allow us to pass the mills. In talking with the militiamen we found out that they were young boys, many of whose friends and relatives were in the strike. They were sorry they had come, but it was a question of serving in the militia or being court-martialed.

This experience taught us one reason why Ettor was in jail. The mill owners not only owned the acres of mills we passed, but they owned the militia.

In the basement of the hall where Haywood was speaking we saw the soup kitchen, where food was being served to the strikers, who sat at rough board tables. The strikers had only bread and soup. The women who served the strikers were Poles. They spoke no English, but they went about singing as they worked.

Upstairs in the room where Haywood was speaking we found it packed with men, women and children of many races. Haywood was standing on the platform, reading the reports of the contributions received. He advised the

parents to write their children in New York, to keep them from growing homesick. You all know that Haywood went to Lawrence when Ettor was arrested and thrown into jail. The strike virtually was broken by Ettor's arrest. The funds were very low. Haywood threw into the situation his great, strong personality. He gave the strikers the result of his experience. He went to New York and Chicago and raised funds. He sent the children to New York. He told me that day that he was being accused of sending the children away to arouse sympathy for the strike. He said:

"Why not? We need sympathy."

But he explained that there was a different motive. The children would be well cared for in New York and would leave the children in Lawrence with more food and clothing. Besides, the parents would be stronger, knowing that their children were being cared for and not starved in Lawrence. Haywood showed great judgment and tact in his handling of the Lawrence situation. He is greatly beloved by the strikers, and when they came to speak to him, he put his arms around them like the father of a family. When he appeared in the street in Lawrence the little boys stopped selling papers. They gathered around Haywood and said, "There goes Haywood!"

After Haywood ceased speaking that morning there was a great demonstration in the hall. The strikers sang revolutionary songs in many languages—they sang the Internationale, the Marseillaise.

While Haywood was talking to the crowd, I spoke with the strikers. I talked with an interesting girl, Josephine Leiss, who afterward appeared before the strike committee in Washington. She was the most beautiful girl in Lawrence and was the heroine of the hour the day I was there. I was told she had gone to jail for knocking down a soldier, but she said this was untrue; she had merely slapped his face. The soldier had pressed a bayonet against her breast and said something brutal. She, in turn, slapped him. She was taken to jail and fined \$200, but there was such a protest because of this excessive sum that it was reduced to \$2. She refused to pay even that amount, and carried the case to a higher court. She was out on bail. Josephine Leiss told me a great deal about the lives of the workmen; how they earned on the average less than \$6 a week. Of course, this meant that some were paid very much more, and others much less than \$6. She also told me how the men in the mills, in order to get some of the money paid for extra work, were obliged to pay a kind of graft, or commission, to the foreman. The women were even worse off. No woman, she said could earn the extra money given for overtime and remain decent in Lawrence.

We were very anxious to see Ettor, but everyone told us it was impossible. Haywood, however, advised us to make the effort.

"You never get anything without trying," he said.

So we sent a young newspaper woman, who had given up her position on the Hearst Boston paper because of its unfair treatment of the strikers, to escort us through Lawrence. She was working eighteen hours a day for the strike committee, and for nothing. She first took us to the tenement district. We went up two or three flights of stairs to some dark rooms, where the Italian families lived. There were fourteen or fifteen people in three or four rooms. Though outside the weather was very cold and we shivered in our furs, the children were barefooted in the house. Haywood wanted to send them to New York, but there was no money to buy them boots, and so they were left at home. We took up a collection in our little group and bought the children boots, so they could go to New York.

New Yorkers thought they saw a horrible exhibit of poverty when the strikers' children arrived, but if it hadn't been for the cruelty to the children, these little barefoot children of the tenements should have been taken to New York to show the city what low wages do to children.

We went to the Polish tenement district. There in one little two-room apartment we saw more barefoot children, for whom we bought boots. There were seven people—father, mother and five children—living in these two rooms. The children were all under five years of age. Even when the head of the house was working he made only \$25 a month besides his rent. That meant that seven people were obliged to clothe and feed themselves on \$25 a month. These tenements in a measure explained one prosperous-looking building in Lawrence—the undertaker's establishment. It is about three stories high, and does a thriving business. There are two industries that pay in Lawrence. One is grinding up children in the mills, and the other is burying them. The mortality among children in Lawrence is appalling. Four out of ten die before they are a year old.

On the way to the jail we stopped at the Polish hall, where the Polish parents volunteered, by answering the roll call, to send their children to New York. We found the jail a bright, cheery spot. In fact, if I lived in Lawrence, and had to choose between the jail, the undertaker's establishment and the tenement, I'd take either the jail or the undertaker's establishment to live in.

We found the jailer adamant when we asked to see Ettor. William Allen White, author of "A Certain Rich Man"; Ray Stannard Baker, a magazine writer; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell; Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, who was there for Leslie's; Miss Jolliffe and I all begged the jailer to allow us to talk with Ettor, but he refused us permission. He said Ettor was a dangerous criminal, and shouldn't be allowed visitors. The men of the party, however, were allowed to pass his cell, but not to speak to him. We were permitted to pass the cells of the women. There had been about a hundred in prison, but all were released, or out on bail, at the time of our visit. There was one little girl about fourteen stretched out on a cot, very despondent in her cell. Another young woman, about twenty-one, refused to notice any one. The older women were more communicative. They spoke no English, but we talked by signs and short, simple words. We asked them what they had done to be in jail. They told us they had said, "Don't go to work; don't go to work." A law in Massachusetts al-

lows picketing, but these women were charged with intimidation. Soon we all became friends and were shaking hands through the bars. One poor, old, weather-beaten, horny-handed, wrinkled woman gratefully kissed my hand. In return I kissed her hand. I felt ashamed that she should kiss my hand. I felt that I myself ought to have been in jail for being a member of society that allowed her to be there. I was reminded of that meeting between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Thoreau. When Thoreau went to jail because he refused to pay his poll tax, Emerson visited Thoreau in his cell and asked:

"Why, Henry, what are you doing in jail?"

"What are you doing out of jail, Ralph?" was Thoreau's reply.

Upstairs we visited the mothers who were in jail with their babies. I don't know why they put the babies in jail in Lawrence. Perhaps they think they are dangerous criminals, too. Perhaps it is a crime to be a baby in Lawrence. But I couldn't help thinking, as I looked at those babies at their mothers' breasts, that they had, after all, a splendid heritage. They had mothers who would go to jail for a principle. Some of the mothers had been too poor to pay the \$2 fine, and so they had taken the jail sentence of four days. Others refused to pay it, as a matter of principle.

Our visit to the Lawrence jail revealed to us a new reason why Ettor was in prison. The mill owners owned not only the mills and the militia, but they owned the courts and the jails.

That night we dined at the Syrian restaurant. William Allen White was there, and he made the largest contribution of the day to the strikers' fund. He gave \$100. All of our group, together with Haywood and some of the strike leaders, were in this Syrian restaurant. They sang revolutionary songs. And when we left the restaurant, Miss Jolliffe stopped to say good night to William Allen White. The police, who were lined up in front of the restaurant, ordered Miss Jolliffe and Mrs. White to move on. They protested. Mrs. Russell protested. A striker protested. The police arrested the striker. Mrs. Russell and Miss Jolliffe insisted that they must go to the police court with the striker. The others of our group all volunteered to go, but Charles Edward Russell explained to Haywood that the police were only waiting to make another Ettor out of him, and so Haywood reluctantly went back to the hotel. Miss Jolliffe persuaded the police to release the striker, and then we returned to the hotel.

This encounter with the police showed us an-



Another San Diego Free Speech Scene.

other reason why Ettor was in jail. The mill owners owned not only the mills, and the militia, and the courts, but they owned the police.

When we returned to the hotel we found the strike leaders sending some of the children away to New York, Philadelphia and Washington. One of the men said to me, pointing to a little pale-faced, weazened, chalky-looking, dwarfed child:

"How old do you think that little girl is?"

"Ten," I answered.

"Fifteen," was the reply. "You wouldn't be the big, strong-looking woman that you are if you had been brought up in the Lawrence mills."

Then I was told that many of the children begin work at the age of ten, because the parents so greatly need money that they falsify the ages of their children. Josephine Leiss told me that she had been in school only a few weeks during her entire lifetime.

I have been asked to tell the story of Lawrence. No one can tell the story of Lawrence, not even the people who have lived it. No one mind can grasp the misery of Lawrence, because forgetfulness is given us that we may preserve our sanity. No mind could retain its balance and grasp the misery of Lawrence. The people there can't tell their story. They can feel it. They know they are starving and that the mill owners are feasting. They know they are in rags and that they weave the cloth for a nation. They know they live in dark tenements and that the mill owners have several country homes. They know they are barefoot and the mill owners are driving in automobiles. They suffer the pain of all this misery, but they can't express it. Haywood, with his imagination, his vision and his intensity, has been the spokesman for this ragged, starving, singing band of men, women and children. He has said what they could not, and he has spoken like a commander. He commanded the hands that built the mills that made the fortunes.

So this has been a new kind of a strike in Lawrence—a militant, revolutionary strike.

Sometimes Haywood went into a conference with the mill owners, and told them what he thought of them and walked out.

One employer said: "Why, I made only 11 cents on this suit I am wearing."

Haywood replied: "That is just 11 cents too much."

The mill owners don't like Haywood. He didn't sit down with them and drink their wine, or dine with them. He didn't smoke their cigars. He didn't wear their diamond rings. Haywood isn't capital's kind of a labor official. He is labor's labor official. He refused the mill owners' compromise of 5 per cent. He refused their 7 per cent. In the end he obtained for the underpaid workers a 25 per cent increase, and for those better paid, 5 per cent increase. He obtained concessions as to overtime, and he also gained the promise that no man or woman or child should be penalized for taking part in the strike. He didn't receive any concession as a favor. His spirit always conveyed this idea:

"This isn't the last strike. Next year we'll come back for more. The year after we'll come back for more. The year after for more. And some day we'll come back and take everything. We'll destroy the wage system."

This is his vision. It is the vision of all visions. It is the ideal of all ideals—to have the land, health, happiness and love for the people, because there can be no happiness in the world so long as there is poverty. There can be no liberty so long as one man has the power of starving another to death.

I read two books recently—one by Olive Schreiner and one by Ellen Key. Olive Schreiner thinks that the most important question is that women shall have the privilege of working side by side for equal pay with men. Women do that

in Lawrence, and you see what happens. Ellen Key thinks that the fundamental question is the elevation of the race, through the spiritualization of sex. But both of these women write as if they were talking of a healthful civilization. They write as if they didn't know that there is this black plague of poverty in the world. They are telling sick people how to win a race. It seems to me that the fundamental question is this problem of poverty, this problem of life. All other questions become subordinate to the problem of poverty. Only till it is done away with shall we ever see men and women as they may be. We don't know any real men and women. They are all distorted and shackled by this question that is pressing on their minds, "How am I to live?" This competition for mere bread and butter breeds in human beings hatred, envy and a thousand meannesses. We get up in the morning rather decent, and before an hour has passed we are filled with hatred, or disgust, because of the inequalities in life.

There have been a few real men in the world. They were all men who denied property. They all have shown us what men may be. They are like stars in the sky, toward which the race staggers. When once poverty is wiped out of the world we can find our souls, and not till then.

Now, this struggle to free the race is one that will last centuries, but that the race will be free I have no doubt. And it will be the workers who will emancipate themselves. Each man must be his own Moses. I don't see much hope of help for the workers from the capitalist class. It isn't that the capitalist is any worse, inherently, than the laborer, but life and experience educate the laborer. The capitalist must see all that the laborer sees, and then think against himself. It is only the poets of the capitalist class than can do this—only the poets who have no class, but who belong to the entire world.

This is to be a long, slow struggle, for the people are very patient. I marvel at their patience. William Allen White said to me that night in Lawrence as we were walking about the street:

"Isn't it strange that these workers don't rise and take everything? I can't understand it. It would be just the work of a day."

But they don't rise. They are shackled by all the authorities in Lawrence that the mill owners possess.

Sometimes the poor are even grateful to the rich for a little kindness or employment or sympathy. And the rich have the impudence to expect the poor to be grateful. To me the last insult that the rich offer the poor is to expect gratitude of them. Servants should be deferential to their employers. Employers should be deferential to servants. Every day they should be thankful for their food—for everything that they have that doesn't belong to them. They not only should be thankful, but they should be humble. And so if they ever do make restitution in the form of any little personal service, they should do it with humility, never with the idea that they are conferring a favor. For, because if the capitalists were not served, they would all have to go to work.

Patient as the people are, I am sure they will wake up. They remind me of a great cobra, sleeping in the sun. The cobra is covered with flies and parasites that it could kill with a breath. The parasites feast on the cobra's blood. The cobra sleeps on. Suddenly the cobra stirs a little, but the parasites don't notice it. They are enjoying the blood of the cobra. Suddenly the cobra raises its great head and breathes its poisonous breath upon the parasites. They die. That will happen one day to the capitalist class. And then society will look back in amazement, as it does at slavery, at the feudal system, at all the barbarous, cruel forms of society, through which we have passed.

## YOUNG MEN

Are you looking for an opportunity? If so, why don't you make one? The Young Men's Christian Association is in the business of helping you to discover yourself and to help you make the most of every hour of your life, socially, intellectually, morally, physically and financially.

Send for catalog, Association Bldg.

**HENRY J. McCOY**

GENERAL SECRETARY

Golden Gate Ave. and Leavenworth Street.

## Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY

## Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

## UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Ask for the

## McCreedy Hat

as they are the only manufacturers  
and distributors of strictly

Union Made

hats on the Pacific Coast. All re-  
liable dealers keep them

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

## FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

## HALL FOR RENT

PILE DRIVERS' HALL, 457 Bryant Street, near Third, is open for engagement every night in the week except Wednesday. The Hall is 25x65 feet.

Phone Douglas 2157 or Home J 2151

**LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.**

Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin in making a report to the Governor shows that the duties of that office have been greatly increased under his administration and that it is now something more than a State institution for gathering statistics. He has made a really useful establishment of the office of Labor Commissioner by seeing to it that laws now on the statute books which are calculated to protect the wage worker in his rights are enforced. He says:

"Upon my taking office I found that the previous work of the bureau had been confined principally to the gathering and tabulation of statistics. There were only four laws on the statute books which expressly stated that the enforcement thereof devolved upon this bureau, namely, the child-labor law, the ten-hour law for drug clerks, factory inspection law and the employment-agency law. I immediately inaugurated a new policy, based upon the theory that the purpose of the bureau was to enforce the provisions of all laws pertaining to labor, whether or not any specific mention was made as to who should enforce them. . . . In assuming the self-imposed work of enforcing all labor laws I fully realized the enormous task that lay before the bureau, but justified it in the great amount of good that would flow therefrom, and the results obtained far surpass anything that I had hoped to accomplish."

Beginning with the child-labor law, Commissioner McLaughlin declares that California now stands in the front rank of the States in this regard and probably first in the enforcement of such laws. The statute forbidding children to be employed under fifteen years of age or employed at night under eighteen years of age has been strictly enforced. The granting of employment certificates by school teachers has been systematized. Inspectors have made a careful investigation of establishments employing children and find that the law is obeyed.

The eight-hour law for women was a law for which free predictions of disastrous consequences were made. But Commissioner McLaughlin has been able to enforce it, and a subsequent check shows that it has been attended with no evil effects. The law is now generally obeyed, after many convictions have been obtained to prove that the State proposes to make its laws felt. It is found that few women have lost positions because of it; that their earnings have not been reduced either on a fixed wage or on piece work. Some objection was raised to it because of rush seasons at holiday time in the department stores. But the stores were made to understand that the law would be enforced and made arrangements to meet the situation.

The law providing for the payment of wages has been enforced by the present Labor Commissioner and in six months 633 settlements for non-payment of wages were made through the Labor Commissioner's office and \$13,181.17 was collected, an average amount of \$19.88. In the same time there were 233 cases of misrepresentation by employment agencies and \$1056.75 was secured in return of fees and expenses incurred by men who did not get jobs as promised by the agencies.

The inability to collect wages earned has been a source of hardship in years past and the cause of turning men to the ranks of hoboes and criminals, says Commissioner McLaughlin. A man with wages due him had no recourse but a civil suit and went hungry when he had money owed to him. "A lawsuit is poor nourishment for an empty stomach," says the report, and many men unable to get their wages, have been driven to crime through desperation.

That has been changed now. The bureau is a collection agency for just demands of laborers on their employers and in nearly every case the

commissioner has been able to make settlements by a direct appeal. Most cases that were taken to court were settled by the payment of full wages.

The ten-hour law for drug clerks has been called to the attention of all druggists and is being enforced. Sanitation and ventilation of factories and workshops has been insisted upon and fans and blowers have been installed where needed. Contractors on buildings have been made to provide temporary floors on each story of a building in course of erection, as a measure for the protection of the lives of workmen. The weekly day of rest law, passed in 1893, has been revived and enforced in several cases, and the attention of all employers has been directed to it.

Concerning the pay check law, the report says: "It was a common practice before the law went into effect for large corporations and contractors to pay men off in checks, payable in from sixty days to six months after date, or in non-negotiable paper payable at some place without the State."

All this has been changed by the bureau and in only two cases was it found necessary to resort to the courts in order to compel observance.

Booking agents for theatrical people have been compelled to take out State licenses and many abuses in this particular field which formerly received no attention whatever have been wiped out.

Sanitation and ventilation of factories and workrooms have also received attention and many changes made along this line.

Women, like men, can obtain whatever they show themselves fit for.—Harriet Martineau.

**STOCKTON WINS.**

The following news item will not be music to the ears of the Southern Pacific officials, who did all within their power to monopolize transportation to the Admission Day celebration of the Native Sons by bringing the celebration to San Jose. The System Federation men who are on strike, however, will be pleased, as they helped to send the gathering to Stockton:

"With the awarding of the Admission Day celebration for next September to Stockton, the big fight of the Native Sons' convention for this year is over. The San Jose people put up a gallant fight Tuesday afternoon, but the orders were too much against them. The Stockton boosters raised the cry that San Jose was trying to monopolize the celebration of Admission Day, and that the order should give other cities a chance. The vote stood 217 to 152, and then was made unanimous."

## Sorensen Co.

**Reliable Jewelers  
and Opticians**

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert  
Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted  
for 2 Years



James H. Sorensen  
Jeweler and Optician

**\$2.50 FOR MEN'S  
Union Label**

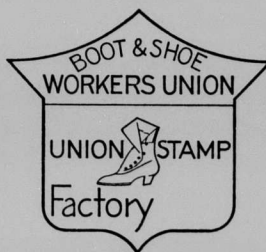
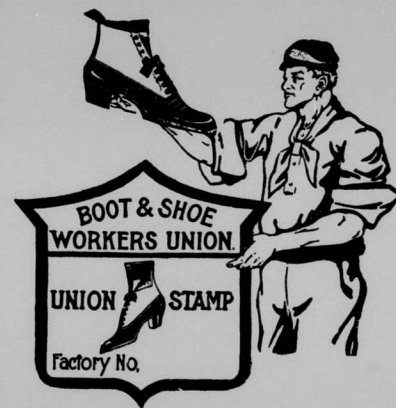
# SHOES

**at Pragers**

**THE guarantee of reliability which the  
UNION LABEL gives this line of men's**



shoes and the close margin price at which they are marked, make them the logical shoe for the Union man to consider when purchasing. All styles---lace or button, of patent colt, box calf and Velour calf, and for work or dress wear.



## Named Shoes Are Frequently Made in Non-Union Factories

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.**

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

**TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE.**

Dear Sir and Brother: Three thousand textile workers of New York mills (Utica) with their families are on strike, and owing to the miserably low wages which they were receiving are now in need of the common necessities of life.

These poor cotton workers toiled sixty to seventy hours per week for an average wage of \$6.95, the majority of the workers only receiving from \$3.50 to \$5 per week. This pitiful wage was often reduced by a system of fines which was nothing short of direct robbery. In some instances every cent of their hard-earned pay was forfeited.

It is impossible here to tell of the tyranny of bosses, the abuse endured and the unsanitary conditions of their homes in company shacks.

The abject misery of their lives. The story of their patient struggle to maintain their trade union, their bravery and sacrifice for its existence.

All peaceful efforts to better conditions having failed, they were compelled to strike. The company immediately secured so-called private detectives, followed by the militia. Men and women were beaten and imprisoned without the slightest provocation. These efforts to browbeat and intimidate has only made them more determined to win, and if need be through sacrifice, sorrow and suffering, raise themselves to an American standard of living, and open the door of opportunity for their little ones.

This appeal for your immediate assistance, sympathy and support is indorsed by the United Textile Workers of America, and the Trades Assembly of Utica, a committee of which will take charge of the relief work.

Many of the strikers are women with fatherless children. We appeal to the manhood and fatherhood of the labor movement to care for them. Make this fight your own, appoint a committee to solicit funds and clothing, forward same to Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, N. Y.

Thanking you in advance, on behalf of the strike committee of Utica Trades Assembly.

Fraternally yours,

Charles E. Weaver, Chairman; E. H. Collmer, Secretary; John Shea, Treasurer; Charles A. Miles, General Organizer.

P. S.—All checks and money orders should be sent to E. H. Collmer, secretary, payable to John Shea, treasurer. Address, Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, N. Y.

**HOME RULE INDORSED.**

The Labor Council last Friday night, upon recommendation of its law and legislative committee decided to take an active part in initiating legislation looking to home rule in taxation.

An appropriation of \$250 was made toward the expense of circulating petitions for signatures necessary to submit the constitutional amendment to the people of the State.

Herman Gunstadt addressed the Council in favor of the proposition and pointed out the necessity for early action.

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS GET RAISE.**

In Cleveland a five-year agreement has been signed up by the photo-engravers with the local daily newspapers. It provides for an increase of \$1 per week on afternoon papers for the first three years (\$24, \$25 and \$26) and \$27 per week for the last two years. On morning papers the scale reads \$28 per week first year, \$29 second year and \$30 for the three succeeding years.

A new union of photo-engravers has been formed in Youngstown, Ohio.

**RAILWAY CARMEN INCREASING.**

Secretary William Weeks of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen says that during the quarter ending March 31st, eight new lodges were organized and several re-organized. This organization now has 552 local lodges, with a membership of approximately 33,000, and is still growing.

**OCEAN PERILS AND FATE.**

By Joseph Greig.

In regard to the late deep sea disaster of the Titanic wherein hundreds were engulfed and swallowed up through the jaws of the great reigning monarch—Death—we are constrained to proffer this word of Christian solace, to the effect that if this hoary monster were a friend, as some assert, it shows a heartlessness beyond expression. Alas! that this reasoning should swing so far out of balance from the center of gravity. Such misapprehension of the "grim reaper" needs public correction and the copious citation of fact and inspired testimony. We read in Holy Writ (Luke 13-4) of how those eighteen upon whom the water tower of Saloom fell, were not greater offenders than those who dwelt in Jerusalem. Likewise those Galileans were not the chiefest sinners to have their blood mingled with the sacrifices. Right here we note the rich analogy of Jesus' logic as sharp in its lessons to prudent men. Again in human fact the toto of evidence in legal decision is with one voice strong against death's enmity. Negative arguments are completely overwhelmed in the eyes of all rational thinkers when in the presence of this sorrow-laden ravisher.

We shall be pleased to supply your readers a free treatise quoting inspired authority for the comfort of those affected by these sad calamities, and whose sources of consolation have dried up by reason of tangled "isms" and "dark age" dogmas.

In conclusion, we would say that the springs of hope when touched with the intelligent sense of Divine revelation, gush over with riches of mercy and heavenly balm. The combination to the night-lock is now surely yielding to the master-touch of him who has the secrets of death and hades. Let us awake quickly to sound doctrine on such vitals of life and be swift to prove all things and hold fast the good.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces for next week a most attractive program. Toots Paka and Co. will present a terpsichorean and musical specialty which has proved one of the hits of the present New York season. Johnny Ford, "the man who can't make his feet behave," will sing and dance. John E. Henshaw and Grace Avery, who recently made such a tremendous hit at the Orpheum during their too short engagement, will return for next week only. The Harvey and De Vora Trio will offer a diversified dance review with a lot of comedy thrown in. Miss Millie De Vora is famous as an eccentric toe danseuse, while Master John Dough, who stands exactly three feet high, is the smallest comedian in vaudeville. Bert Harvey is a clever comedy dancer and the originator of all the steps he introduces. Rosina Casselli and her cute Mexican Chihuahua Dogs will be included in the new bill. Next week will be the last of Ed Blondell and his Company and the Gertrude Van Dyck Trio. It will also conclude the engagement of Blanche Walsh.

Persistency is everything. It is not enough to set business going, to give a direction and a start. You must follow it up and never take your hand off until the very end.—Guicciardini.

The man who will not work, and who has no means of intellectual pleasure, is as sure to become an instrument of evil as if he had sold himself bodily to Satan.—Emerson.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

**JOINT ACCOUNTS**

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

**SWISS**

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

**STEFFEN BROS.**

2146 Mission St., near 17th St.

We Clean for \$1.00 Any kind of Watch

And Guarantee Correct Time for 2 Years

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Watches, and Jewelry made to order. Cuckoo Clocks \$1.00 up. \$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair.

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**



**OVERALLS**

**DEMAND THE BRAND**

**Neustadter Bros.**  
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

**Demand the Union Label**

**On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**HENRY B. LISTER**  
LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts  
State and Federal  
PHONES  
Douglas 2623; Home J 1855

NOTARY PUBLIC  
Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.  
805 Pacific Building  
SAN FRANCISCO

**BROOMS and BRUSHES**

TOPAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions

**Manufactured by The Van Laak Manufacturing Co.**

THE HEYMAN-WEIL CO.  
720 MISSION ST.  
TEL. DOUGLAS 1720

DISTRIBUTORS

L. FELDMANN & CO.  
21st AND SHOTWELL STS.  
TEL. MISSION 584

**WHAT FROG SAID TO BOY.**

By M. A. L. Lane.

Bobby was caught near the pond by the frogs. The Professor Frog gave a lecture to the toads and frogs, and used Bobby as a "specimen."

"What are you going to do with me?" said Bobby suddenly. Everybody jumped, but the professor answered severely: "You will be so kind as to stand still. At present you are only a specimen." Bobby found he was securely held in some way.

"Not only is the boy utterly useless," went on the professor, "but he is often what we may call a pest, even to his own kind. He is endured in the world for what he may become when he is full grown. It is difficult to keep him clean. He doesn't know how to get his own dinner. He has a genius for making weaker things miserable. He likes fishing, and he longs for a gun. He collects birds' eggs. He puts butterflies on pins. He stones squirrels. He teases his little sisters."

The toad near Bobby's ear spoke timidly: "I think you are a little unjust, professor. I have known boys who were comparatively harmless."

"There may be a few, Mrs. Bufo," said the professor, with great politeness, "but as a class boys are much less useful than tadpoles. Without tadpoles this pond would no longer be beautiful, but foul and ill-smelling. As for what we do when we are grown up, modesty forbids me to praise the frogs, but boy, what is a toad worth to mankind?"

"About two cents, I guess," answered Bobby hastily.

"Twenty dollars a year is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture. The toads destroy the greatest enemies of man. Insects destroy more life and property than do tigers or wolves. If any state only knew enough to make use of toads, the crops would be safe and sure. But answer just one question. Why did you make a bonfire the very next week after the toads came out of their winter quarters? Dozens of lives were destroyed before that fire was put out."

"I forgot about the toads," began Bobby.

The professor raised his voice to say: "When one toad is killed in the spring, all the tadpoles that ought to have been born from that possible parent, fail to be born, fail to take up their business of killing insects, and millions of bad bugs eat the fruits and grains. Boys can do a lot of harm if they don't stop to think. But I feel sure we have converted you, and if you will preach to the heathen after you get home again, we'll set you free."

Bobby promised meekly that he would remember his lesson.

Lessons that teach us to look at the world from a new point of view are useful.

**BOOK TRUST AT WORK.**

Dr. Frederick Burke, president of the San Francisco State Normal School, a member of the State Text-book Committee and a member of the State Board of Education, declares that the proposed initiative amendment to the constitution recently launched by the State Council of Education, composed mostly of teachers of Los Angeles, is without doubt the instrument of the so-called book trust for the purpose of defeating the Shanahan amendment, which proposed free text-books for the elementary schools.

"If this amendment is jammed through," says Burke, "it will mean that more books must be purchased, because every country board and every city board will have the power to select its own series.

"It would mean, in short, that the boards of education and teachers in every county would be at the mercy of the book agents. This council of education amendment was approved by vote of 28 to 1, and there is no doubt that it was packed in the interest of the book trust."

**THE "COMMON" MAN.**

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A prominent Eastern socialist actively advocated a "Home Colony," from which the "ignorant," the "vulgar," and the "snobbish" were to be excluded. He would have no place for them in his model social community. I wonder where some of us common people would come in on such a scheme for human society? To be sure, any company of men has a perfect right to form an exclusive colony, so that it may be rid of the men and women and children who are poor and ignorant, unlovely and unfortunate, but the fact remains that the great majority of us are just these things, and we simply must be reckoned with.

If the unusually gifted are to withdraw from our society, daintily touching us with kid gloved hands, then it is going to fare ill with us, for we need all the inspiration and the help that we can get from our—fellowmen, I was going to say, but perhaps they would object to being called that.

But seriously, we cannot get away from the fact that any movement, to really succeed, must take into account all the sin and the meanness that lie deep in the hearts of men, for most of us are mean and selfish.

Furthermore, such a plan as is being advocated, was tried by some of the choicest spirits that could be gotten together, and it failed miserably. It failed because there was too much human nature about the men and women who constituted that famous colony.

Others have attempted to form exclusive colonies, and exclusive religions, too, but never have they succeeded.

Somehow, it must be a good thing to be compelled to mingle with even the ignorant and the vulgar. For never yet has it failed that exclusiveness bred selfishness and contempt for the masses of the people, of whom God has made so many. Jesus Christ, in praying for his disciples, said: 'I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world.' The world needs the best that God has given men.

The real test of a social system or of a religious system is its ability to take the very worst man and make him a good man.

The apostle Paul once declared himself to be the "chief of sinners," and that means everything that is snobbish and mean, besides a great many other things. But he also said that he had been redeemed from these things by the power which came alone through the gospel which is preached.

There are millions of others who have passed through the same experience.

The "common" man—he is the fellow who must be met on his own ground, and no real progress can be made unless we take him with us.

**GIRLS DISPLACED BY CHINAMEN.**

A story comes from Bellingham, Wash., that one of the large fish canning establishments has displaced 100 girls with Chinamen. The displacement is attributed to the fact that the firm was declared guilty of violating the State women's eight-hour law by forcing women to work more than eight hours a day.

**WIN FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK.**

The Boston Bookbinders' Union executive board has announced that the forty-four-hour week has been established at the Boston public library bindery. All the employees are members of the union. The Saturday half-holiday has been granted without any reduction in wages.

**STRIKE ENDS.**

The strike which has been in effect at the West Warren cotton mills of the Thorndike Company has been ended with the return of 900 employees, who have been granted wage increases ranging from 7 to 15 per cent.

**THE MISSION BANK**

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Our Safe Deposit Vaults are conveniently located to residents of the Mission, and are of the best construction.

Only the renter can have access to the box, and a box costs but little over one cent a day.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT  
THE MISSION BANK.

**UNION MEN**

Let Us Make

**Your Spring Suit**

WE have every facility to make it.

WE are one of the few large tailoring concerns that maintain their own workshop.

OUR TAILORS work exclusively for us under the 8-hour system. They are paid by the week—no piece-work.

YOU DON'T pay us any more than you do the non-union firm, but you get a better made suit for the price, and made by UNION TAILORS.

**Kelleher & Browne**

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market St. 33 Geary St.

Open Saturday Evening Till 10 O'clock

**The Best Way**

to help make San Francisco a million by 1915 is to

**PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY****"LUNDSTROM"  
HATS**

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

**Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores**

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street

26 Third Street

72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1228

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

Over the wine and feasting,  
And the waste of revelry,  
Up from the depths of Hell,  
Where the wolves of hunger be,  
Sinister voices mutter,  
Bitter and grim and dread:  
"Beware, beware, oh, Masters!  
The children cry for bread."  
Over the pomp and riches  
And the luxury flaunting by,  
Up from the bloody shambles  
Where the victims of Mammon lie,  
Sinister voices mutter,  
Bitter and grim and dread:  
"Beware, beware, oh, Masters,  
The avenging of the dead!"  
Over the song and laughter  
And the gay delight of life,  
Up from the haunts of pain,  
Of poverty, shame and strife,  
Sinister voices mutter,  
Bitter and grim and dread:  
"Beware, beware, oh, Masters,  
The slaves by misery led!"

—Louise W. Kneeland.

The medical profession is struggling with the problem of telling the human race just what hunger is and what causes it. Two hundred years ago John Mayow offered an answer to this ever-present problem: "If the stomach be quite empty of food," he wrote, "its internal membranes are, as is probable, pinched by the nitro-aerial particles, and hunger seems to arise from this." Another authority says: "Hunger is normally the signal that the stomach is contracted for action; the unpleasantness of hunger leads to eating; eating starts gastric secretion, distends the contracted organ, initiates the movements of gastric digestion, and abolishes the sensation." Now we have been taught, and many wise men still tell us, that in order to remedy a difficulty we must first find the cause, yet others than physicians can relieve hunger.

That Massachusetts, the State wherein anti-slavery sentiment ran so high before the civil war, is the modern slave State of the Union is demonstrated by the statistics gathered by a committee named by its legislature. These figures show that 60 per cent of the women over 18 years of age who work in retail stores receive less than \$8 a week. Of the women who work in candy factories 93 per cent receive less than \$8 a week. Of the women who work in laundries 75 per cent receive less than \$8 a week. Of the women who work in the cotton mills 67 per cent receive less than \$8 a week. Forty-one per cent of the candy workers, 10.2 per cent of the saleswomen, 16.1 per cent of the laundry workers and 23 per cent of the cotton workers earn less than \$5 a week; and, respectively, 65.2 per cent, 29.5 per cent, 40.7 per cent and 37.9 per cent of these women workers earn less than \$6 a week.

## AN OPEN-SHOPPER'S LIE.

The "Pacific Coast Mechanic," published by a creature named Phelps at Seattle in the interests of those parasites who advocate the non-union shop in order that they may the more safely prey upon the toiler and reap profits out of his misery, tells of an alleged strike at the works of the Union Gas Engine Company of Oakland, which it says was lost and that the men returned to work under open-shop conditions.

This parasite and falsifier, like others of his kind, proceeds to build up a man of straw, plastered together in a slipshod and incompetent manner, and then opens up his batteries upon the creature of his perverted imagination, in an effort to batter it to pieces. But in this, as is common among this class of grasping knaves, incompetence and falsehood are made so apparent as to thwart his puny efforts, and the man of straw is left standing and the deceitfulness and fraudulent purposes of the author are bared to the gaze of a critical public in all their hideous repulsiveness.

The story is headed "A Strike That Failed," and then goes on as follows:

"On March 6th, 120 men in the employ of the Union Gas Engine Company on the tidal canal, Oakland, went out on strike. It was a strike for the closed shop. It was waged over the right of one lone man who was in good standing, who had his local dues paid up, but who refused to pay the McNamara Fund tax of \$29. The ultimatum was that he be discharged or that his employers force him to pay the union's demands. The employer refused. But they came back as individuals. The closed-shop dictation is now an iridescent dream."

The organization referred to is the Machinists' Union, and the fact is that no strike was ordered for any purpose whatever, much less to collect an assessment for the McNamara Defense Fund. What a colossal falsehood this story is, is patent to anyone who has brains with which to do a little thinking. The date of the "strike" is given as March 6th. Now the McNamaras pleaded guilty three months previous to this date, and why the Machinists' Union should be endeavoring to collect money for their defense at this late date can only be conjured up in such a perverted mind as is possessed by the author of this "strike" story. The truth is that the union did not at any time levy an assessment for the benefit of the McNamara fund, either in March or previous to that date. Such contributions as this organization made to the McNamara Defense Fund were taken from the treasury, and no amount could have been due from the alleged member "who refused to pay the McNamara Fund tax of \$29."

This silly story is not only refuted by the facts above recited, but the truth is that there was no strike at the gas engine works, and the establishment is not now conducted as an open shop.

The advocates of the open shop the world over resort to just such deceit as this publication is guilty of in this instance. They tell of great victories for the open shop in far away places, in the hope that those employers at home may be induced to follow their lead to defeat and destruction. The victory in some distant place is chronicled because they hope that the home employers will not be able to learn the facts.

San Francisco and the bay cities, because of the reputation they hold for unionism, are especially good places for the open-shop fakir to locate his "victories." It does seem, however, that the gullible souls who furnish the money to keep these parasites in the field would wake up to the fact that if half the victories these creatures prate about were really achieved there would not now be a trade union in existence in this section of the country. They seem to be the Americans whom Barnum had in mind when he said they "love to be humbugged."

## CARNEGIE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The man who accumulated his wealth through the medium of blood and iron about a decade ago, offered San Francisco 750,000 of his blood-stained dollars to be expended for library purposes, but he it said to the everlasting credit of this proud city that even though a majority of her library trustees have been willing to "bend the pregnant hinges of their knees that thrift might follow fawning," she has up to this time maintained her self-respect and failed to take the money.

There are those in every community who are always ready to accept money when offered without regard to its source or the manner in which it was accumulated. It is sufficient for them to know that it is legal tender and has been offered gratis.

There is now a move on foot to have the Board of Supervisors comply with the requirements and accept, what some people are pleased to call a "gift," but it is to be devoutly hoped that no such action will be taken.

The people of this city desire libraries. Of this there is no doubt. They are willing to furnish the money necessary for such purposes. Of this their conduct in bond elections during the past is sufficient guarantee.

In this city abide a large number of men and women whose memories carry them back to Homestead, where their eyes rest upon the waters of the Monongahela River made red with the blood of the mill workers shot down by Carnegie's hired thugs. This man may build libraries until the day he is called to face his final judgment, but the people will never forget that he was the chief creator of an industrial feudal system which is this moment a curse to Western Pennsylvania in particular, and the shame of this nation, generally.

The people of San Francisco have no desire to erect library buildings which will stand as monuments and mute reminders of the enormity of a system of slavery that created the profits that bought the bricks and stones that go to make up such a structure. They have no desire to leave to the generations that are to follow, any structures build upon the degradation of American labor. They have no desire to accept money, the accumulation of which is based upon the sweat and blood of under-paid, over-worked, illiterate Slavic serfs, who endure a yoke of slavery more inhuman and brutal than that which the African of the old south was relieved of by the spilling of the blood of untold thousands of patriots half a century ago. They do not desire to have their children constantly reminded that they sanctioned such cruelty and such greed by accepting the money of a man who acquired it out of the misery and want of ignorant and helpless foreigners brought to this country by his false cunning.

That Carnegie is guilty of these outrages upon humanity is proven by an investigation recently made, not by trade unionists, but by churchmen who made an exhaustive study of conditions of employment in the steel mills of Pennsylvania.

San Francisco has had wrongs enough perpetrated within her own borders to deal with, without being further burdened by accepting the blood-stained dollars of the man who preached peace abroad while he established a hell at home.

No, San Francisco wants none of his ill-gotten wealth. She spurns and scorns his offer. Away with him and his filthy donations!

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Let all your views in life be directed to a solid, however moderate, independence; without it no man can be happy, nor even honest.—Junius.

Books give that temperance and serenity of mind which as it is the ripest fruit of wisdom is also the sweetest.—Lowell.

## Fluctuating Sentiments

Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has sent in his resignation, and announces that after June 1, 1912, "I shall devote my future in the way that seems best to me—that of meeting the workers the country over and showing to them the menace of socialism and its un-American, anti-Christian and anti-trade-union-doctrine policies."

"The Review," official organ of the National Metal Trades Association, which is bitterly opposed to labor organizations, boasts of the lack of influence of Samuel Gompers with the courts, though we are not aware that Mr. Gompers or any other labor man ever thought he had any influence with the courts, in the following fashion: "We intend to push the case against the (McNamara) kidnappers to its last conclusion in court," said Mr. Gompers. It was 'pushed,' and the case against Mr. Burns dismissed, for the reason that the procedure was regular in every particular."

Most men are just what their environment has made them but that does not mean that men must be the victims of their environment. It simply means that most of them have been too lazy, too shiftless to climb above their environment. Practically every man who has made something of himself by way of service to humanity has been one who has run away from his environment. Washington, for instance, in one direction and Lincoln in another. Had Washington been controlled by environment he would have basked in ease instead of undergoing the hardships of war. Had Lincoln been governed by his environment he would have simply been an ignorant, shiftless backwoodsman, as was his father. Work, not environment, counts in making a man.

In a cable dispatch from London it is stated that G. H. Knibbs, statistician of the Australian government, has prepared an article dealing with the cost of living in Australia and other countries. While it is difficult to secure accurate data on this subject in a world-wide investigation, yet it is claimed that the facts secured are approximately correct. The summary is favorable to Australia, in that it shows that the cost of living in that country is cheaper than in most parts of Europe. In a comparison with Germany, the United States and Australia it is shown that in the average Australian household, when housing, fuel, food, lighting and clothing are provided for, 40.82 per cent of the family income is available for other expenditures, as against 36.76 per cent in Germany and 25.41 per cent in the United States. This margin is designated as "the margin of comfort."

If those pessimists who are always talking of "the good old days" will just look around a little they will perceive that the world is progressing in some respects at least. For instance: A hundred years ago men were imprisoned for debt; in 1780 a girl was hanged in England for receiving a piece of woolen stuff from a man who had stolen it; not far back, women were put to death right here in free America because they were believed to be witches; in 1789 a woman was burned at the stake for counterfeiting; in 1820 the Catostreet conspirators were beheaded in front of Newgate prison, and the Westminster school children were given a special holiday to enable them to see the sight; only a hundred years ago a woman died after 45 years imprisonment for a debt of \$95; about 1840, a father and mother were tried in England on a charge of having eaten three of their own children. Yes, good old days! Who wants them? God pity the pessimist.

## Wit at Random

"Well, George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. And he continued to currycomb a bay horse. "Me an' this here hoss," George said, suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen years."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's seven-dollar salary. "And I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, George, eh?"

"H'm," said George, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoss, but they just docked my pay."

"I don't like the looks of that juror with the big ears and the long, pointed chin," the defendant in the case whispered to his lawyer.

"He has an ugly mug," said the lawyer; "that's a fact."

"It isn't altogether his looks, though," confided the client; "he's paying too blamed close attention to the testimony."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Dingbat—I met Johnny Fuller to-day. He says I'm filling out.

Dingbat—It's natural he should say so.

Mrs. Dingbat—Why?

Dingbat—You were looking Fuller in the face. —Sacred Heart Review.

The youngster sits in full content, beyond the touch of tears. For there is jelly on his chin and pie marks on his ears.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

Lawyer (to witness)—Now, then, Mr. Murphy, give us your last residence.

Murphy—Faith, sor, I dunno; but it'll be the cimitery, O'im thinkin'!

Miss Ethel Barrymore, apropos of leap year, told a story at the Colony Club in New York.

"A girl," she said, "looked calmly at a caller one evening, and remarked:

"George, as it is leap year—"

"The caller turned rather pale.

"As it is leap year," she continued, "and you have been calling regularly now four nights a week for a long, long time, George, I propose—"

"I'm not in a position to marry on my salary," George broke in hurriedly.

"I know that well, George," the girl pursued, "and so, as it is leap year, I thought I'd propose that you lay off and give some of the more eligible boys a chance."—New York Tribune.

"Mama, is Aunt Jane a blood relation?"

"Yes, dear."

"Is she one of the bloodiest we have?"—Life.

"Sam Johnson, you've been fightin' agin You'se lost two of yo' front teeth."

"No, I ain't Mammy, honest. I'se got 'em in me pocket."—Life.

First Little Girl—"Your papa and mamma are not your real parents. They only adopted you."

Second Little Girl—"All the better. My parents picked me out; yours had to take you just as you came."—Denver News.

"Going to get out here and stretch your legs?" asked the traveling man of his companion, as the train stopped.

"What place is it?" inquired the other.

"Chicago."

"No, I had one leg stretched here once!"—Yonkers Statesman.

## Miscellaneous

### LABOR'S PROGRESS.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It would be folly to insist that the social system of the day is ideal. But any man who reads history knows that the condition of the workingman today is infinitely better than it was a century ago.

Whatever other causes have been at work to bring about this change, much of it must be attributed to trades unionism.

There has been a steady progress like the irresistible sweep of a mighty river. Eddies have been formed which seem to mark the backward course of the stream. The pessimist has seen the eddy, and points to it as an indication that there has been only a backward movement, indifferent to the fact that the flood just beyond reveals true progress.

He has forgotten that only a few centuries ago half the world lived in slavery, and human life was counted so cheap that men and women were killed for sport. Speak to him of the progress made by working people, and he will fling into your face the bitter argument of the anarchist, unmindful of the day when labor was considered degrading and dishonorable—when the philosophers declared that a purchased laborer is better than a hired one; when the workingman lived in a small dingy, foul-smelling room; when men slept in cellars and over open drains; when men worked sixteen hours a day the year round, without being paid for "overtime."

He has forgotten the time when manufacturers were actually paid to rid a parish of pauper children who then became white slaves; when conditions were so degrading that in many cases full-grown men remained at home caring for the babies or mending stockings, while the women were engaged at the wearing work of the mill; when it was a crime to increase the workingman's wages above a certain amount; when the workingman could be put into jail for owing a storekeeper ten cents; when the mechanic received fifty cents for a day's work, at a time when fifty cents would purchase no more than it will to-day.

The condition of the skilled American workingman today is superior to that of the royalty of three centuries ago. He has a better home, more conveniences, more books, more of the things which make life worth the living.

The increase in wages, the shortening of his hours of work, the multiplication of his comforts, his new educational advantages, his superior position as a citizen and as a man—all these have made the average workingman a progressive, right-thinking human being.

In the majority of cases conscience is an elastic and very flexible article, which will bear a deal of stretching and adapt itself to a great variety of circumstances. Some people by prudent management and leaving it off piece by piece like a flannel waistcoat in warm weather, even contrive in time to dispense with it altogether; but there be others who can assume the garment and throw it off at pleasure; and this, being the greatest and most convenient improvement, is the one most in vogue.—Old Curiosity Shop.

I find that when we first look at a subject we get a glimpse of some of the greatest truths about it; as we look longer our vanity and false reasoning and half-knowledge lead us into various wrong opinions; but as we look longer still we gradually return to our first impressions, only with a full understanding of their mystical and innermost reasons.—Ruskin.

## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Injunction Limitation Bill.

During the entire session of the present Congress, efforts have been made to have reported, favorably from the judiciary committees, of both houses, labor's injunction limitation bill, but without success. Recently, however, Senator Bacon of Georgia introduced in the Senate an injunction limitation bill, and Congressman Bartlett of Georgia introduced a similar bill in the House. These bills, instead of being referred to the judiciary committees of both houses, as has been the custom, were referred to the committee on education and labor in the Senate and the labor committee in the House. At a meeting held by the House labor committee on Wednesday, April 17th, it was unanimously decided to favorably report the bill, and Chairman Wilson of the labor committee, the leader of the labor group in the House, reported the bill to the House on Thursday, April 18th, and it was placed upon the calendar. This bill contains the provisions which labor has been fighting for for many years, and signalizes the influence and power which the American Federation of Labor is wielding among the national legislators.

### Legien's Reception.

On the morning of the arrival of Carl Legien, the eminent German trade unionist, in New York, Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, together with Secretary Bohm of the Central Federated Unions of New York, met him at quarantine, they having secured permission to board a revenue cutter destined to meet the incoming ship. Upon the vessel arriving at the pier in Hoboken, Mr. Legien was met by a large number of representative trade unionists, who escorted him to his hotel. President Gompers arrived in New York in the evening of the 16th to greet Mr. Legien, and later accompanied him to Boston and Quincy, Mass. Mr. Legien's first speech in this country was delivered at Quincy before the Granite Cutters' convention, President Gompers also addressing the convention. President Gompers and Mr. Legien then returned to Boston, where the mayor of the city tendered them a complimentary dinner. They also met the governor. A large mass meeting was held in the evening at Wells memorial hall, where President Gompers and Mr. Legien delivered addresses to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Boston. At the conclusion of the meeting both came direct to Washington, arriving here on Thursday, April 18th, on schedule time, and they were met by a large committee of Washington trade unionists. In the evening a banquet in honor of Mr. Legien was held at the Arlington hotel, which was attended by a large number of representative union men and Congressmen. Arrangements are formulating to have Mr. Legien, who is a member of the German Reichstag, address the House of Representatives. A largely attended mass meeting was held in this city on Friday evening, April 19th, at which Congressman W. B. Wilson, chairman of the labor committee of the House of Representatives, presided. President Gompers and Mr. Legien delivered addresses. Mr. Legien's first speaking date after leaving Washington is Buffalo, N. Y., where he is due Sunday, April 21st.

### Dalzell Defeated.

For a number of years the American Federation of Labor has fought the nomination and election of Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, on account of his conspicuous antagonism toward any legislation in the interest of labor. Like ex-Congressman Littlefield of Maine, whom the A. F. of L. effectively assisted out of Congress, Dalzell has now passed to his political reward, he having

been defeated for the nomination to Congress during the recent primaries. Thus passes to the shades of oblivion another of labor's enemies.

### Eight-Hour Bill Reported.

The eight-hour bill has been favorably reported out by the committee on education and labor in the Senate, and has been placed upon the calendar. Every indication points to the fact that the bill will be passed by the Senate within a reasonable time, the bill having already passed the House by an unanimous vote.

### Minimum Wage Question.

Reynold's Newspaper, of London, says: "The question of a minimum wage, which has been brought so strongly to the fore in the miners' strike, and which has been such a costly matter for many trade unionists, is likely to crop up again in other trades. Railway men may demand a minimum rate; postoffice officials may probably follow suit, while the seamen are much inclined to take similar action. Whether or not there will be a concerted plan or a general strike in May is at present doubtful, but should it take place there is very little doubt but that the Transport Workers' Federation would be involved. Shop assistants are also demanding a minimum wage. All classes, however, are demanding a larger share of the profits which accrue from their labor."

### Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

Secretary Daniel J. Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters reports that 2,000 milk wagon drivers in Chicago have been successful in securing an increase in wages of \$1 per week for milk wagon drivers and helpers, and the union shop agreement. The wage of the milk wagon drivers now is \$20.50 per week, double time for overtime, and the eight-hour day. Eight years ago these drivers were organized, and at that time were receiving \$8 per week and working an unlimited number of hours.

### United Hatters Win Victory.

The local union of hatters in Danbury, Conn., has won a decided and emphatic victory in the superior court. The union had a union shop agreement with one of the local factories, and one of the employees cancelled his membership with the organization and, according to the terms of the agreement, he was discharged. The discharged employee commenced suit for \$5,000 damages, and the decision above referred to was rendered in favor of the local union of hatters. It is a sweeping victory for organized labor, and clearly makes legal the right of employers to make trade agreements with labor organizations to conduct a union shop.

### Anthracite Miners.

Representatives of the anthracite miners, members of the United Mine Workers, are still negotiating with the operators in an effort to arrive at a settlement. The negotiations are being conducted very quietly and information of an important character is unobtainable. It is rumored, however, that the outlook is good for a settlement within a very short time.

### Startling Statistics.

In addressing the United States Senate recently, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, in discussing the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill, stated that "every six minutes, day and night, a railroad employee is killed or injured, and every two hours one is killed. These figures are appalling. It is not to be wondered that there has been a loud and persistent demand on the part of employees engaged in all forms of hazardous employment for a change in the doctrines which have practically cast the burdens of industrial accidents upon the employees and their

families, and who are least able to bear them. The trend of opinion is toward a policy that makes every business bear the burden of industrial accidents where human agencies are involved, just as it always has done to the inanimate instrumentalities."

### Boot and Shoe Workers.

General Secretary C. L. Baine gives out the statement that the women's shoe factory of the Geo. E. Keith Company, located in Boston, Mass., has just been organized, and hereafter all women's shoes made by this company will bear the union stamp. A strike is also in progress, involving about 200 members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in the McElwain Company at Bridgewater, the contest originating because of the refusal of the company to grant a slight increase.

### Legien Arrives Late.

Carl Legien, president of the Federated Unions of Germany, secretary of the International Secre-

**Demand  
Union Made  
French Bread**



Made only by the  
**UNION FRENCH  
BAKING CO.**

MARKET 3131 — PHONES — M 1863; M 3121



WAITERS' UNION No. 30  
61 TURK STREET

**DEMAND  
THE  
UNION  
BUTTON**

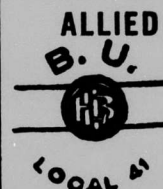


WAITRESSES' UNION No. 48  
255 PACIFIC BUILDING

**LOCAL JOINT EXECUTIVE BOARD**



COOKS' UNION No. 44  
338 KEARNY STREET



BARTENDERS' UNION No. 41  
22 NINTH STREET

**ALLIED CULINARY WORKERS  
— OF —  
SAN FRANCISCO  
CALIFORNIA**

**J. G. ALT  
SECY.-TREAS.  
61 TURK STREET**



COOKS HELPERS' UNION No. 110  
305 SIXTH STREET

# Eagleson Co.

**Men's Furnishing Goods**

MANUFACTURERS OF

## UNION LABEL SHIRTS

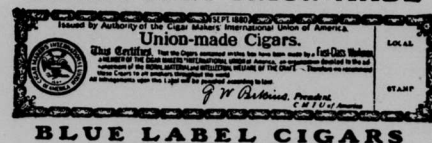
1158 Market Street, San Francisco

112 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles

717 K Street, Sacramento

**PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY**

**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**



tariat, the World's Federation of Labor, and also member of the German Reichstag, coming to this country to deliver a series of addresses under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, arrived in New York on Tuesday, April 16th. Mr. Legien was due to arrive on Sunday, April 14th, and a mass meeting had been arranged in one of the largest halls in New York City for Monday evening, April 15th, at which he was to be the principal speaker. Owing to fogs, the boat on which Mr. Legien had passage arrived in port two days late, and as a consequence the meeting had to be abandoned. It was unfortunate, for thousands of people had congregated, expecting to hear this celebrated union leader deliver an address. Notwithstanding the abandoning of the New York meeting, the schedule mapped out for Mr. Legien's speaking tour in the interior will be carried out on schedule time.

#### Shoe Workers' Organization.

In a letter from John F. Tobin, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, is contained the following: "Inasmuch as our organization has been pronounced a success, it behooves us to guard against a possibility of being sidetracked from the lines we have been working out, which alone have contributed to our achievements. We have built up the highest standard of wages, the highest degree of discipline, the largest membership and the greatest financial resources that have ever existed in the shoe trade, consequently you will see the necessity for us avoiding taking on any new policy which might have a dangerous tendency in switching us from our well-defined lines of progress.

#### To Establish Uniform Wage.

"The Artisan," published in Holyoke, Mass., is authority for the statement that it is the plan of the leading New England cotton mill treasurers in the near future to make a further adjustment of cotton mill wages in an effort to bring all operatives engaged in the same class of work under a uniform wage. The cotton mill owners in New England employ approximately 100,000 operatives, and it has been asserted that a general advance in wages of 10 per cent will be inaugurated during the month of April. It was first decided to grant an increase of five per cent only, but the action of the Fall River and New Bedford owners in conceding a 10 per cent raise has had the effect of bringing all the cotton mill owners to promise a similar increase.

#### Tobacco Trust Inhuman.

The story is going the rounds in reference to the treatment of the women and girl cigarette packers employed by the American Tobacco Company. It is stated that a system of fines is in operation which is practical thievery. The system is modeled somewhat on the plan of the Taylor system, in reference to discipline, in that girls are fined for speaking to their companions, and numerous other innocent acts. Cigarettes are packed according to a piece system, and it usually occurs that employees are required to pack more cigarettes than they get paid for. The story concludes with the assertion that the girls are practically helpless to redress their grievances.

#### Commission Being Urged.

There is being urged the creation by Congress of a commission to make a thorough investigation of the mining industry, as suggested in a bill introduced recently by Congressman Martin D. Foster of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on mines and mining. It is believed that such a general inquiry will be of inestimable value to the coal miners of the country, in that remedial legislation will follow.

No man had ever a point of pride that was not injurious to him.—Burke.

#### BIG BUSINESS SENATORS.

##### The American Economic League.

Senator Curtis of Kansas, standpatter, faithful follower of Aldrich, supporter of all demands of Big Business and general handy man for predatory interests, is now preparing to pull the wool over the eyes of his constituents by appearing as champion of a measure directed against an unpopular class, with no influence in Kansas politics and very little elsewhere. The measure is one directed against loan agents and so-called "loan sharks" of the District of Columbia. Senator Curtis is horrified to learn that some persons who have borrowed money in the District have been charged 100 to 300 per cent. That certainly looks like a big profit, but when did Senator Curtis, supporter of Payne tariff schedules and representative of railroad interests, become opposed to profits like that?

Senator Curtis is not the only upholder of Big Robbery who is trying to pose as a friend of the people by taking a very brave stand against some little, weak business interest. Page and Dillingham of Vermont; Nelson of Minnesota, Sutherland of Utah, Burton of Ohio, and others, known as upholders of legal iniquities, have suddenly discovered that the people do need legislation to put an end to some high prices anyway, and are raising the roof of the Senate Chamber in demanding it. To be sure their demand is only for the protection of people who voluntarily borrow from a certain class who have no legal power whatever to enforce their contracts. The persons sought to be protected constitute a small fraction of the population of the District of Columbia. The danger from which it is sought to protect them is one from which they can already protect themselves either by refraining from borrowing or by taking advantage of the existing law which makes it easy for those who have no scruples against violating their contracts to do so. Senator Curtis clearly thinks that this is a matter that needs attention. He does not think that high prices of other things than small loans which oppress the rest of the people of the District and his own constituents in Kansas are worth bothering about. He is opposed to reducing the Payne-Aldrich schedules. He is quite content that tariff-fed trusts should continue to be tariff fed and continue to draw tribute from Kansas and elsewhere. He probably figures on saying when he comes up for re-election: "Yes, I supported the trusts, but just see what I did to the Washington loan sharks." He figures, perhaps, on talk like that sending him back to serve Wall Street predatory interests another six years. Perhaps the people of Kansas can be fooled as easily as that, but recent action on their part does not prove it.

In passing, it may be said that the principal beneficiaries of Senator Curtis' bill, if it becomes a law, will not be poor borrowers, but the banks of the District of Columbia, which he was very careful to exempt from its provisions, and which he was compelled to admit in debate on the floor of the Senate, will be able to do a "back-door business" similar to what the "loan sharks" are now doing. So that even in his pretended love for the oppressed, he schemes for more privileges for Big Business. In fact, he is so anxious that all competition for the banks shall be cut off that his bill will even drive out of business the remedial loan company, the semi-charitable institution that offers borrowing facilities to many who do not wish to patronize the "sharks."

Of Goethe George Eliot said: "He could hardly claim to be the apostle of public spirit, but he is eminently the man who helps us rise to a lofty point of observation, so that we may see things in their relative proportions."

As we journey through life let us live by the way.—Tom Moore.

#### TITANIC BENEFIT.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6 of this city is to give a benefit concert at the Orpheum in aid of the widows and orphans of the musicians who lost their lives on board the Titanic when she went down last week.

The story of how these brave men continued to play as the ship went to her doom is familiar to all who have read the story of the appalling disaster to this great vessel.

Survivors have told of hearing the music furnished by the Titanic's band up to the very last, and have given us an idea of the soothing influences of this heroic conduct on the part of the men who could in such a trying hour fill the chill ocean air with the sweet strains of music and thus divert the thoughts of the doomed human beings from the awfulness of the fate awaiting them. Truly such conduct deserves the applause and commendation of the world.

The San Francisco Musicians' Union is granting the services of its members in this instance in the hope that they may be able in this way to relieve, insofar as material assistance can relieve, the sufferings of the widows and orphans of these brave men, who placed duty above their personal safety.

The concert is to be given at the Orpheum on Friday, May 3d, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Tickets will be sold at 50 cents and \$1. Box seats will be sold for \$1.50, and they hope to fill the Orpheum Theatre.

#### SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The time will undoubtedly come in business life when greater publicity will be given to most matters which are today considered purely personal. When that day arrives, organized labor will know when it has reached the limit of its demands. There is a measure of risk in such publicity, as one's competitors may discover some of the secrets of one's business, but society will undoubtedly demand that any business that depends upon the public for its maintenance shall be conducted in full view of the people themselves.

In the matter of industrial disputes organized labor is quite generally opposed to compulsory arbitration, principally for the reason that many of the judges before whom their cases will be tried have a natural leaning toward the employing class. At any rate, this has been declared to have been the situation in most of labor's experiences. Organized labor is not opposed to arbitration, but it insists that such arbitration must be left to men who are personally beyond reproach and whose judgment will not be biased on account of class prejudice. Organized labor prefers that the greatest publicity be given to all of the facts in dispute and that the public itself become the final arbiter. As a rule, the labor union is far more willing to arbitrate than is the employer. The usual dictum of the employer: "There is nothing to arbitrate," is in itself a subject for arbitration. There are three parties concerned in every industrial dispute: the employer, the employee and the public. Capital and labor should not be permitted to fight out their own battles until one or both become weary with the struggle. The public suffers while the contest is on, and it should have the right to express its opinion as to the merits of the case. The public will eventually become the sole judge in all labor disputes. To this program the trade union will readily agree.

I am in earnest. I will not palliate; I will not excuse; I will not retreat a single inch; I will be heard.—Lloyd Garrison.

All duty consists in the transmission of so much light and love as is in us to all beings with best you can in your circumstances and wait for whom we come in contact.—Eliza T. Clapp.

## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 19, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Waiters No. 30—Walter Martens, vice Sam Taback. Delegate seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Senators La Follette, Smoot, Perkins, Clark and Lodge, replying favorably on request for legislation. From American Association for Labor Legislation, invitation to attend conference at Atlantic City.

Referred to Executive Committee—From United Textile Workers of America, appeal for assistance for members on strike at Lowell, Mass.

Referred to Label Section—From Garment Workers of Syracuse, N. Y., request that a demand be made for their label.

Communication was received from S. F. Housing Association, requesting our approval to proposition to secure appointment of two inspectors of tenements under Board of Health. Moved that the request be concurred in; motion carried.

Communication from the Federated Trades Council of San Diego, Cal., calling attention to the out-of-work situation in that city was received and on motion referred to the "Labor Clarion" for publication. From John Golden, president of United Textile Workers of America, statement of conditions in strike of Lawrence, Mass. Moved that the communication be filed. Amendment, that it be published in "Labor Clarion." Amendment to amendment, that the address of Mrs. Fremont Older on Friday evening, March 29th, be also published in "Labor Clarion." Amendment and amendment to amendment carried.

Communication from Admission Day Observance Committee of N. S. G. W. was received, inviting Council to participate in mass meeting to be held in protest against an attempt to eliminate Admission Day from the list of holidays to be observed in San Francisco. Moved that the invitation be accepted and that the Council indorse the sentiments expressed therein; motion carried.

Communication received from Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, criticising the attitude of Senator Works. There being no seal attached to this communication, it was referred to the secretary for reply.

Communication received from Vallejo Trades Council inclosing copy of resolutions relative to Vallejo Ferry Company attempting to restrain the Solano Aquatic Club from transporting its own members to their place of employment. (See resolutions, printed in full in "Labor Clarion.") Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried unanimously.

Resolutions were introduced by the delegates from the Sailors' Union, relative to the wreck of the Titanic, and reaffirming our indorsement of the Seamen's Bill, H. R. 11,372, and urging the immediate passage of that measure by Congress. (See resolutions printed in full in "Labor Clarion.") Moved the adoption of the resolutions; motion carried. The secretary was also instructed to send copy of resolutions to the Senator who is investigating this matter.

**Reports of Unions**—Solicitors—Have had conference with Publishers' Association, and have submitted wage scale and conditions for consideration. Milk Wagon Drivers—Reported Excelsior, Fairmount, Mountain View and Six-Mile dairies still unfair. Janitors—Reported that Turn Verein Hall on Sutter street had adjusted its troubles with their union. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Reported Economical Laundry has signed agreement, thereby ending dispute with union.

Pile Drivers—Report received that the Jenkins & Wells Co. have again become unfair. Retail Clerks—Hope that a demand for their working card will be kept up.

**Label Section**—Are continuing agitation for union label, card and button.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of J. P. Wyatt & Son; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of the proposed label agreement of Bakers No. 24; concurred in. Recommended that the appeal from the Pocket Knife Blade Organization be filed; concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers No. 125; concurred in. Reported progress on Blacksmiths' complaint.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended as follows: 1st, that the Council indorse the proposed constitutional amendment on "Home Rule in Taxation" as proposed by the Home Rule Taxation League of California; concurred in. 2d, That the Council appropriate the sum of \$200, payable in weekly installments to this cause; concurred in. 3d, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to act with the campaign committee of the said Home Rule in Taxation League to promote the adoption of the proposed amendment; concurred in.

**Report of League for the Protection of the Unemployed**—Reported that a re-canvass of unions as to members out of employment was being proceeded with; further, that every central body in the country would be furnished with 100 post cards, with a request that the information contained therein be conveyed to their affiliated organizations and in the press of the cities in which they are located. The committee again called the Council's attention to the fact that the attendance of the delegates was not what it should be.

Delegate Broulett announced the case of the People vs. the Chinaman accused of the murder of the son of Bro. Dominic Kane would commence in Judge Dunn's court, Tuesday, April 23, 1912.

Delegate Ford announced that the merger case would be decided by Judge Lawlor in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 23, 1912.

**Receipts**—Milkers, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$12; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$10; Cooks, \$18; Laundry Drivers, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Marble Workers No. 44, \$4; United Laborers, \$16; Stage Employees, \$4; Housesmiths No. 78, \$14; Bookbinders, \$6; Plasterers, \$10; Glove Workers, \$2; Coopers, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$2; Composition Roofers, \$4; Gardeners, \$2; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Bootblacks, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Bottle Caners, \$2. Total, \$192.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; American Association for Labor Legislation, \$5; Cunningham, Curtis & Welch, \$45; W. N. Brunt Co., \$22; "Daily News," 25 cents; M. Gilmore, two days' livery hire, \$5. Total, \$165.25.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Acting Secretary.

### Resolutions.

Whereas, The Solano Aquatic Club of Vallejo, California, a mutual benefit organization, composed principally of union men employed at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, which organization is contending for principles which represent the absolute right of every American citizen, and

Whereas, The attempt of the Vallejo Ferry

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 3047; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

A "treat that can't be beat"

Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



**Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

TOOTS PAKA and CO., A Unique Terpsichorean and Musical Novelty; JOHNNY FORD, in Songs and Dances Eccentric; JOHN HENSHAW & GRACE AVERY (Return for Next Week Only); HARVEY & DE VORA TRIO; ROSINA CASSELLI and Her Trained Mexican Chihuahua Dogs; ED. BLONDELL & COMPANY; GERTRUDE VAN DYCK TRIO; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—The Eminent Actress, BLANCHE WALSH, in "The Thunder Gods."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

WHEN ORDERING  
CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS  
UNION MADE  
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Company to restrain said Aquatic Club from transporting its own members to their place of employment is unfair and unreasonable, in that it is an attempt to control and monopolize the use of the waters of a navigable stream, and to deny American citizens their constitutional rights, and force the members of said club to submit to the excessive and exorbitant charges of said Ferry Company; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 19th day of April, 1912, in San Francisco, California, do most emphatically condemn the action of the said Ferry Company, and that we extend our support and best wishes to the club in their fight for the principles of justice; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the record and copies supplied to the local press.

#### Resolutions Submitted by Sailors' Union.

Whereas, The wreck of the steamer Titanic and the consequent loss of 1600 lives has shocked the world with a sense of appalling calamity, the greatest in the history of maritime affairs;

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, April 19, 1912, that we extend our deepest condolence to the widows, orphans and other dependents and relatives of the drowned, and our warmest sympathy and good wishes to the survivors; further

Resolved, That we mark with admiration and pride the conduct of the captain, officers, crew and passengers of the Titanic, who in the face of death nobly maintained the traditions of the sea and the ideals of manhood by giving their lives that the women and children might be saved; further

Resolved, That in view of the lack of sufficient lifeboats and seamen on board the Titanic, to which fact is directly due much of the loss of life, we urge and demand the passage by Congress of legislation requiring that all ships entering or sailing from American ports shall be equipped with lifeboats sufficient to accommodate every person on board, and that all ships shall be manned by experienced able seamen sufficient in number to handle the boats and to carry out all orders in times of emergency; further,

Resolved, That with this object in view we reaffirm our indorsement of the seamen's bill (H. R. 11,372) and urge the immediate passage of that measure by Congress; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. J. W. Alexander, chairman of the committee on merchant marine and fisheries of the House of Representatives, to the Representatives and Senators from this State and to the press of San Francisco.

#### SYSTEM FEDERATIONS FEDERATE.

A remarkable thing about the strike on the Harriman lines is the fact that 97 per cent of the men went out knowing that they would receive no strike benefits from their locals. They have remained out for seven months solely on the contributions of organized labor. In many instances the amount has been insufficient.

The sessions of the convention in Kansas City have been executive and therefore there is but little news to be given to the public concerning it. The following crafts are represented: Blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers, railway carmen, boiler makers, railway clerks, federal labor unions, painters, steamfitters, machinists, sheet metal workers, molders, pattern makers and the McNulty wing of the electrical workers. There is, however, some question as to whether all of these organizations are to be permanent members of the federation, the forming of which constituted the main object of the convention.

The convention organized by electing J. W. Cline of the blacksmiths president and H. W. Libby of the machinists secretary.

Forty-six western railway systems are repre-

sented by employees at this meeting, the purpose is to form a federation of all railway crafts, except engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen. At present the several crafts of each railroad system are federated, but the plan of the Kansas City convention is to form a federation of federations with a central governing head. The movement grows out of recent disputes between railway labor and the Association of Railway General Managers, which represent the railroad systems.

Late reports from Kansas City indicate that St. Louis has been chosen headquarters for two years of the Federation of Federations, organization of which was completed Wednesday by representatives of shop crafts on railroads west of the Mississippi River. It was announced that St. Louis had been selected because of geographical location, it being the purpose of the federation eventually to interest the railway craftsmen of the east and obtain their affiliation.

Delegates representing the 300,000 men included in the federation, marked time today awaiting an answer to their message to President Taft yesterday asking his assistance toward the settlement of the strike on the Harriman lines. It was announced that if no reply is received today the convention will adjourn, leaving a committee empowered to call a strike ballot in the event the President's answer is unfavorable.

A strike, if called, federation officials say, will involve 270,000 men, in addition to the 30,000 already out on the Harriman lines.

The following officers of the federation were elected: President, W. O. Wharton, machinist, St. Louis; vice-president, George W. Pring, boiler maker, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary and treasurer, John Scott, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, San Francisco. The executive council will be composed of all the international presidents of the affiliated organizations.

#### UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

The League for the Protection of the Unemployed, in the absence of the president in San Diego, was called to order by Acting Secretary Gallagher, and upon a call for nominations J. K. Doyle was chosen temporary chairman.

Credentials were received from the Alameda Central Labor Council for W. A. Spooner, F. B. Perry, J. T. Bloomer, N. A. Matthews and R. Wiand.

Communications from several moving picture film companies concerning placing a statement of the conditions of unemployment in this city on films to be distributed throughout the country were referred to the executive committee for further consideration.

On roll call the following delegates from the Building Trades Council were noted absent: Bros. Wissing, Smith, Kassell, Thom, Donahue, Ratto, Brower, Kiner, Ryan, Foley, Flaherty, Roe, Usher, Tifer, Hamil, Norton, Towne, Kane, Dwyer, Arnold, Bell, Donahue.

On roll call the following delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council were noted absent: Bros. Hammarin, Standish, Hoffman, Parker, Cook, Carroll, Pyke, Allen, Ewing, Comstock, Hanahan, Dewar, Lenkey, Anderson, Myers, Hassler, Caverly, Kane, Clark, McGlinchy, Arieta, Floegel, Robinson, Zimmerman, Siskron, Norton, Dixon, Kahler, Cresse, Blum, Salinger, Gates, Fenton, Kidd, Hamil, Siemers, Weisenberger, Mahoney, Bowlan, Donovan, Nichols, Peterson, Watson, Erwin, Lamb, Seaman, Sheehan, Gramendorf, Krentzer, Walsh, Greenwald, Flynn, Mathewson, Heath, King, Fisher, Colon, Schloter, Rutledge, Schilling, Beaver, Shaughnessy, Linegar, McGaha, Johnson, Cornelius, Sager, Stewart, Williams, Indig, Rosenthal, Craig, Alt, Anderson, Steffen, Kelly, Cerelli, Lang, Curran, Maehl, Radebold, Gillen, Quinn, Broulett.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.



#### THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial  
(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.)

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital .....\$ 1,200,000.00  
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$ 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$ 1,631,282.84  
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$ 131,748.47  
Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40  
Total Assets .....\$48,837,024.24

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.  
Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—N. Ohlandt, President; George Tourny, Vice-President and Manager; J. W. Van Bergen, Vice-President; A. H. R. Schmidt, Cashier; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretaries; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow and A. H. R. Schmidt.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 601 Clement Street, Corner 7th Avenue. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, 1456 Haight Street, between Masonic Avenue and Ashbury Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. O. F. Paulsen, Manager.

## COHL BROS.

UNION 30  
MADE KEARNY  
HATS STREET  
NEXT TO CHRONICLE BLDG.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Apr. Black on Poppy

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

## Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

## Home Industry

is like

Paying  
Compound  
Interest  
To Yourself

# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOM 215.



APRIL, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	388 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	Bohte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2330 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	Donaldson & Moir	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3288 Nineteenth
(9)	Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(136)	Panama Press	268 Market
(41)	Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First

(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave
(61)	Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(48)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(89)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press	249 Minna
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(108)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(175)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
(235)	Galloway Litho. Co.	511 Howard
(236)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(226)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Southern Pacific Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

In the municipal election at Des Moines, Iowa, W. A. Needham, well known in this city, was elected to a commissionership and during the next two years will be engaged in the governing business to the exclusion of the printing business.

J. P. (Pat) Brady and C. E. Fisk are announced as candidates for delegates from Seattle to the Cleveland convention.

The attention of the membership is called to the necessity of paying dues early this month in order to comply with international law. The secretary must forward dues for the month of April to I. T. U. headquarters early in order to be within the requirements of the election laws and the membership is requested to co-operate to this end.

Among the members of the California State Association at Washington who are actively engaged in the agitation to have inauguration day changed to a later period are two union printers formerly of this city. C. T. Vogel is secretary-treasurer of the California State Association and John H. Marble is secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Labor Temple. Nominations of local officers for the ensuing year will be made at this meeting. There will also be reports of various committees, among them being the committee appointed to investigate charges against certain members, the scale committee, the propaganda committee and the convention committee.

From reports received from various sections of the country Frank J. Bonnington's candidacy for delegate to the American Federation of Labor is receiving attention and is progressing in a fashion which indicates success. Any honor that could be conferred upon him would but illy reward him for his more than twenty years of tireless and unselfish devotion to the cause. It is seldom, indeed, that a man is found who is so utterly lacking in selfishness as is Mr. Bonnington, and he should be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Grant Munson has been confined to his home for more than a week with a sprained ankle, which he received while alighting from a car one day last week. He will be unable to resume his duties in dealing out marriage licenses for some time.

During the week two meetings of the apprentices were held at union headquarters for the purpose of effecting a union among the boys.

News reaches us that Joseph Clarke, a wealthy Californian who died recently, left provision in his will for a gift of \$5000 to the Union Printers' Home, the sum to be realized from property situated at Durango, Colo., and the splendid donation was made through Miss Anna C. Wilson of Columbia Union, a member of the board of trustees of the Home.

All printing craftsmen are warned to stay away from Akron, Ohio, where, according to circulars received at this office during the week, they have been on strike for five years. The notorious Werner concern is located in Akron. Advertisements for men are misleading.

Several candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the "Wahnetas" during the past week. The "inner circle" of Typographical Union is said to consist of quite a few members, and some of them are engaged in the "honorable" work of the "vigilantes" in escorting members of the American Federation of Labor out of the city and cruelly assaulting them. What could you expect from an individual who has no respect for the obligation of the Typographical Union?—San Diego "Labor Leader."

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, April 23d, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Horace V. Beeks, cornet, Local No. 153; Eugene La Haye, bassoon, Local No. 66; Richard Callies, Local No. 2.

Transfer withdrawn: A. Brown, Local No. 263.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: H. Brandt, O. D. Joiner, Joe C. Goetze.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: W. H. Cully.

Stewards are requested to pay particular attention to the delinquent list published last week and see that members have paid-up cards or receipts.

The next regular meeting of the Branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, on Thursday, May 2d. Business of importance will be transacted and members are urged to attend.

On Monday night last about thirty members of the union who were also members of the Keogh Club at the last city election, met in a downtown restaurant where a very fine spread was laid for them. There was a small surplus in the club and the members thought this a good way to dispose of it. All present report a very enjoyable affair.

Al Cohen has been laid up for the past month with inflammatory rheumatism. It has affected his fingers very badly and it will probably be a long time before he will be able to play again.

Members will kindly remember to report substitutes and amounts received by same on the steward's reports each week.

**ANTI-MERGER SUIT.**

The fight started by Electrical Workers No. 151, and carried on with such vigor against the merging of the Home and Pacific telephone companies, is now in shape to be presented to the courts by the city attorney. The suit is to set aside the alleged sale of the Home Company to a new company.

The suits cover the ground that was outlined for the city's position toward the merger. The first will move to set aside the deeds and conveyances by which all the properties of the Home Telephone Company were sold for \$9,275,000 to the Pacific Company on the ground that the transfer was a deliberate evasion of the conditions of the franchise granted the Home Company.

The other suit asks for the forfeiture of the Home Company's franchise and of the \$250,000 bond which it put up to guarantee good faith in the performance of its franchise agreement not to sell out to any rival concern. It is alleged in the actions that the reorganization of the Pacific Company and its change of name from the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was done for the purpose of evading the Home Company's franchise provisions, and that the directors and officers of the reorganized company remained the same as for the original concern.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.**

A. L. Wilde, local representative of the Associated Union of Steam Shovel Men, left San Francisco Wednesday night for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on May 6th, at which time he will urge that immediate steps be taken looking toward the amalgamation of the two international organizations.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will also consider the resolution introduced at the Atlanta convention by Gallagher, providing for a universal label as a substitute for the numerous union labels of the various crafts now in use.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MOST EFFICIENT.**

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The manager of the Denver Tramway Company, in a recent article, says: "With the question of values, there are the physical, the franchise and the earning values. To prepare a statement (of them) that will be acceptable alike to bondholders, shareholders, the traveling public and the public authorities means a work of art. This is the reason why many companies withhold all information regarding their operations." Yet, the San Francisco "Chronicle" tells us that the secrecy of public-service accounts cannot be preserved. "Franchise" and "earning" values are the capitalization of receipts in excess of a fair return on the actual money invested.

In its recent articles against public ownership, the "Chronicle" says: two controlling considerations mark the degree of success or failure of municipal ownership—efficiency of service and cost of operation—the same as in the purchase of a pair of shoes. It ignores the fact that shoes may be bought of any style and price from any one of hundreds of factories, while public-service corporations have monopolies, through the use of public roads and streets. The consumers must patronize them, or go without the service.

Efficiency and cost of water in San Francisco may be used as a test of the "Chronicle's" argument. It has been admitted by an engineer of the Spring Valley Company that the improper construction of its mains was responsible for the destruction of that city by the conflagration that followed the earthquake of 1906. Senator Frank G. Newlands, a large stockholder and former attorney for the company, in an address before the American Water Works Association, speaking of that disaster, said: "The water works, badly constructed in the particular place, gave way, and four hundred million dollars' worth of property was swept away by fire."

The water company, as has the street railway and the lighting company, refused to extend its mains to give service to newly-built sections of the city. The property owners had to pay the cost of construction of extensions. The company now makes the same consumers pay increased rates, so it may have interest on this additional capital investment!

The pressure and quantity of the water has never been equal to the needs of the city. The engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1905 condemned the system of the company as being inadequate to furnish proper fire protection. The city has been compelled to expend \$5,000,000 for a high pressure fire water system, because of this failure of the water company. In many parts of the city the pressure has been insufficient to force the water into buildings, and consumers had to use hand pumps at night to secure enough water for use during the day.

The rates charged by the company are the highest of any large city in the United States; from two to five times higher than the rates of any of the municipal water plants in California; double the rates in Seattle and Portland; and five times as much as that charged in Los Angeles. In each of these three cities millions of dollars have been expended to get pure water.

Because of its purity and the lower charge, many vessels owned in San Francisco procure water for their voyages in Seattle and Portland. On the other hand, the Spring Valley Water Company, in San Francisco, has for years retained expensive attorneys in the city of Washington, to appear before Congress and the Secretary of the Interior, to prevent San Francisco gaining the right to use the pure waters in Government reservations in the Sierra Nevada Mountains—and the water consumers of that company have to pay the attorney fees.

**Notes in Union Life**

During the past week the following deaths were reported in trade union circles: Joseph Barberis of the cement workers, John Newberg of the riggers and stevedores; John Bassillo of the machinists; Ben Davis of the butchers.

George A. Browne, of the firm of Kelleher & Browne, had the misfortune to be run down by an automobile driven by John D. Jessup on Sunday afternoon at the corner of Grant avenue and Market street. He was severely injured, three ribs being broken and his skull fractured. Mr. Browne is well known among the union men of this city.

The meeting of the provision crafts on Tuesday night which was called for the purpose of organizing a provision trades council was so poorly attended that action was postponed to a later date.

The Bartenders' Union reports encouraging progress in the unionizing of the Fillmore district. Six applications for membership were received from that section during the past week. Sick benefits for the week amounted to \$21. Assurance was received from the proprietors of Biggio Park that all employees of the park are and will continue to be strictly union.

Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410 is arranging for a picnic at Fairfax Park, Sunday, July 14th. Many novel features on the program.

The Bakers' Union is still at work in its effort to unionize all the bakeries of the city, and have held a number of conferences during the week looking to this end. A little assistance on the part of trade unionists of the city by demanding the Bakers' Union label will be of material aid to them in the accomplishment of this task.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 is to give a picnic at Green Valley Park on Sunday, June 16th. Games and sports of all kinds will be indulged in and a most enjoyable time is assured to all those who attend.

The drum corps of Local No. 164 of the Molders' Union is arranging for a benefit entertainment to be given in the auditorium of Eagles' Hall to aid William F. Meyer, a distressed member of the corps.

A well attended picnic was held by the Longshore Lumbermen and Clerks at Shell Mound Park last Sunday. There were sixteen separate events, and for each event three prizes were given besides 100 gate prizes. Dancing, as usual, was the main feature in the big pavilion.

Carpenters' Union No. 1082 gave its tenth anniversary ball in Carpenters' Hall on Fulton street last Saturday night.

The compensation provisions of the Roseberry Employers' Liability Law have been accepted by the following firms, who have registered with the State Industrial Accident Board within the past week: Uhl Brothers' Mercantile Realty Company, Noble Electric Company, both of San Francisco; Tiglitner Mining Company of Nevada City; Great Western Milling Company of Los Angeles; the Curry Camping Company of Yosemite Valley.

**LABEL CATALOGUE.**

During the past week the Label Section has received from the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at Washington one hundred copies of a catalogue containing a complete list of all manufacturing firms in the United States using the union label. It is a very handy little book and should be in the possession of every trade unionist in the city, but officers of unions should be sure to secure one for reference.

A slanderer felt an adder bite his side; what followed from the bite? The serpent died.—Hillhouse.

### THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY. (American Economic League.)

A man who continually ignores the fact that two and two make four will surely make a mess of the simplest problem, the correct solution of which depends on application of fundamental principles of arithmetic. So also will a man who ignores elementary economic truths make a mess of any economic problem he may tackle. An illustration of this was given by J. G. Schmidlapp, a Cincinnati millionaire, who in a public address, declared that the average American family can live and save on \$15 a week and even on \$12 a week. "The trouble is that our American plan of living is too wasteful," he declared.

Now it is easy enough to quote reliable figures and statistics to show that Mr. Schmidlapp is wrong, but that is not necessary. If conditions are so that every man who wants to work can get all the work he wants and can get the value of what his work produces, then there is no occasion for an outsider to be concerned about how well a man can live on any given sum, or whether he is extravagant or not. But if existing conditions do not hold opportunities for every man to work as much as he likes for all that his work will produce, then the only question for those concerned about the condition of labor is the reason why conditions are not what they should be. "Why should a man be forced to content himself with \$15 a week?" is a question that must be answered before we are called upon to debate whether or not he can live on that amount or on any other.

It is in order to ask those who talk like Mr. Schmidlapp this question: Have all the men the opportunity to produce all they want?

If they have, how comes it that many able and willing to work are in need? If they have not, what is the reason?

Now it is customary for those ignorant of elementary economic principles to attribute unemployment to "lack of demand." But this explanation disregards the fact that the needs of every man and the needs of those dependent on him constitute demand for his labor that is never lacking. Why with all this constant demand for labor should any man be in involuntary idleness in a country containing natural resources sufficient to support a bigger population than that of the whole world?

But for argument's sake let all investigation as to the cause of unemployment be waived. Let us assume that \$15 a week is the average American wage and that any family can live and save money on that income. Let us furthermore assume that while it can, the average family does not limit its expenses to a sum less than \$15 a week. It follows then that in order to save, the standard of living must be lowered.

Now if the man at work lowers his standard of living, will he not sooner or later enable the man out of a job to realize how he, too, could get along on less than \$15 a week?

Since the man out of a job is more likely to be interested in how to live at all than in how to save, will he not see his way clear to offer his services for less than \$15 a week?

Will not employers take advantage of such a situation and force wages down to the point of bare subsistence?

How long, then, will the average family be able to save?

Under the circumstances would it not be better for the average family to avoid the experiment of saving?

On the other hand, let us assume that the man out of a job won't try to underbid the man at work or that employers won't try to take advantage of underbidding. The situation will then be equivalent to what it would be if some discovery were made that would reduce the cost of living. The effect of this, like the effect of all improvements, would be to increase land values and

force workers to pay an increased rent for all that they had figured on saving. So in this case also, the average family would find saving not altogether an unmixed blessing. Under existing conditions, economy is a benefit only when practiced in exceptional cases.

One trouble with the arguments of upholders of existing conditions is that in endeavoring, as they frequently do, to show how the victims of legalized robbery can manage to prosper in spite of being preyed upon, they ignore either the existence of the unemployed or the tendency of rent to absorb all above a bare living. They are willing to call the attention of the poor to anything at all except to the predatory privileges which cause poverty.

### PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

That more than fifteen million persons in the United States will record their votes for President in the campaign of the present year is evident from the official statistics for presidential vote published in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, which has just been issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor. Prior to 1888 no governmental official record of the votes cast for President existed, but an act passed by Congress on February 3, 1887, made it the duty of the executive of each State to report to the Secretary of State the names of electors and the number of votes given or cast for each person voted for, and these reports, made to the Secretary of State in 1888 and in each subsequent presidential election, form the basis of the official record of presidential elections in the United States. This record, which has been published for several years in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, suggests that the total number of votes cast in the presidential election of this year will for the first time exceed fifteen millions. The total number in 1908 was 14,887,000; in 1900, 13,965,000; in 1892, 12,044,000, and in 1888, 11,381,000. Dividing the vote thus officially recorded into the population named by official counts or estimates for the years in question, this shows the average population for each vote cast, as follows: in 1908, 5.98 persons for each vote cast; in 1904, 6.10; in 1900, 5.44; in 1896, 5.10; in 1892, 5.40; and in 1888, 5.27. The statements published in the Abstract, show the vote cast in each State for the various candidates in each presidential election from 1888 to 1908, and the electoral vote by principal political parties, State by State, during the same period.

### ADMIT RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

In last week's "Labor Clarion," we published a story concerning the conduct of immigration officials at Tacoma with reference to Russian refugees, and their decision not to admit them to this country. On Saturday last Simon C. Pollock, counsel for the Political Refugees Defense League, and W. J. Ghent called at the Department of Immigration in Washington to make their protest against the unwarranted prejudice against the two refugees, and were notified that they would be allowed to enter this country.

This makes the third victory scored by the Refugees Defense League in behalf of the right of political asylum in this country.

Kagan and Lachatchoff had been doomed to lifelong exile in Siberia by the despotic Russian government. Had the order of the Tacoma authorities been upheld, the men would have been returned to the clutches of the Czar.

These refugees are highly educated, and are disciples of Karl Marx and Darwin. But the ignorant and prejudiced Tacoma officials insisted on terming them as anarchists.

The Tacoma case is the first refugee case on the Pacific Coast. For this reason the victory is very important—especially so when it is noted that the Pacific Coast ports are likely to be the first to receive refugees who make their escape from frozen Siberia.

### CONTEMPT CHARGE NOT UPHELD.

In the case wherein Attorney Finnell of the Citizens' Alliance charged Alexander Ferrier with contempt of court on the ground that he had violated an injunction, and a demurrer entered on behalf of the defendant by Henry B. Lister, Judge Deasy of the police court rendered the following opinion in favor of the defendant:

"In the Police Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.—The People of the State of California vs. John Doe, about 35 years of age, about five feet, eight inches, in height, dark mustache, Defendant.

"The complaint in this action attempts to charge the defendant, who is therein described as 'John Doe, about 35 years of age, about five feet, eight inches, in height, dark mustache,' with having committed a misdemeanor by violating the provisions of subdivision 4 of section 166 of the Penal Code of the State of California. It is charged that he violated an order of the superior court of the State of California, a copy of which is set out as an exhibit. The defendant answered that his true name is Alexander Ferrier. The complaint in the superior court action, in which the order referred to above was issued, does not name any such person as John Doe, or any such person as Alexander Ferrier, as a defendant, nor are either of said persons mentioned in the order which it is charged the defendant refused to obey. It may be that he is a person who was acting in 'consort and combining with' the defendants or any of them, as referred to in the order in question, but the complaint herein does not charge that he was so acting or combining. The complaint merely charges that he was served with the order, and refused to obey it. If he was not a defendant or one of the persons mentioned in the order he was not obliged to obey it. The demurrer herein must therefore be sustained on this ground. It might be sustained with leave to amend, as without doubt the complaint might be amended in this respect, but there is one more ground of demurrer urged against the complaint in this action which if it be a valid ground of demurrer of necessity puts an end to this proceeding.

"It is urged that the order of the Superior Court in the action of W. H. Irvine vs. Charles Brown et al, denominated an 'ex parte injunction,' and which the defendant is here charged with refusing to obey, is an invalid order. If it be an invalid order because beyond the power of the Superior Court to make on jurisdictional grounds, the defendant is not guilty of a criminal contempt in refusing to obey it.

"The order purports to be an 'ex parte injunction.' On its face it appears to have been issued at the behest of the plaintiff without notice to the defendants. It does not in any way conform to the provisions of section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California as amended in 1911. There is nothing in the order to show that it is made returnable on an order to show cause within ten days from the date of the order as required by the section, and in my opinion the order is absolutely void and of no effect.

"To hold otherwise, would it seems to me be to defeat the very end and purpose of the amendment to section 527. That amendment is obviously intended to put an end to what has been termed government by injunction, by requiring notice to the other side or, in cases where notice is not given, by requiring a speedy hearing. This order does neither.

"The demurrer to the complaint herein is therefore sustained without leave to amend, and the defendant dismissed.

"Dated April 20, 1912.

"DANIEL C. DEASY,

"Judge of the Police Court of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California."

## DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, L. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall.

M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 467 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday., 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

## WARNING FROM SAN DIEGO.

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting:

The following resolutions are a true state of affairs in our city, and it is the wish of organized labor in this city that the facts be spread broadcast so that workingmen may not be lured here through false statements.

Whereas, There are at present in the city of San Diego hundreds of unemployed skilled mechanics and thousands of unemployed laborers. This is not the result of any widespread business depression, but is the direct result of misrepresentation and misleading and lying statements, which are sent broadcast throughout the country, stating in effect that there is an abundance of work and large pay in San Diego; and

Whereas, The principal source of these misleading and lying advertisements come from the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Panama Club and the publicity department of the Panama-California Exposition and the various "Booster" clubs, composed mostly of real estate agents, and all are acting in conjunction with the railroads, which give favorable rates to San Diego; and

Whereas, The large number of unemployed now in this city operates altogether to the interest of the employers, in enabling them to reduce labor to almost starving conditions, and to dictate the most abject terms to their employees; and

Whereas, There are no signs of these organizations ceasing to hold out their false and misleading representations to the workman and workwoman in the east; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Federated Trades condemn in the most emphatic manner the methods of the various organizations of San Diego, principally the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association, the Panama Club, the publicity department of the Panama-California Exposition, and the different real estate and "Booster" clubs, in misstating the facts concerning labor conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federated Trades take every public and effective method to have the true facts regarding labor conditions in San Diego made known to labor organizations and to the general public through the United States and Canada, and spread abroad the facts that there are in San Diego hundreds of unemployed in every trade and occupation; and be it finally

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to all the various organizations named herein, and given to the newspapers and that copies be sent to other labor organizations throughout the United States and Canada.

Hoping that you will give this as much publicity as possible, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

IRA H. MARKWITH,

Secretary Federated Trades and Labor Council.

## TIT FOR TAT.

The police magistrate in a country town had been tripping it on the light fantastic with the best of them in the town hall till the small hours of the morning. When ready to find his buggy and depart he discovered he had lost his cloak-room ticket. In vain for some time he beseeched the custodian of his hat and coat to hand them over. The janitor was inexorable, until at the solicitation of the mayor he at length consented, remarking as he did so: "If I was to come before you, Mr. Bench, charged with having no ticket, and said I had lost it, you would say I had no business to lose a ticket, and would fine me, or worse. However, I will believe you when you say you have lost your ticket, and I hope that if I am ever in a similar predicament you will believe me, too. Here's your coat and hat."

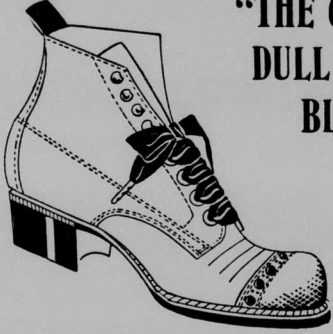
We get our preparation for a great work in the work itself—Washington Gladden.

Store Open Saturday  
Evenings until 10
**B. KATSCHINSKI**
Store Open Saturday  
Evenings until 10

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

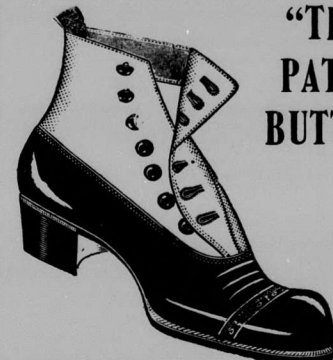
**825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET  
COMMERCIAL BLDG.  
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**



**"THE CORRECTO"**  
**DULL CALF LACE  
BLUCHERS**

**\$3.00**

UNION STAMPED



**"THE SPORT"**  
**PATENT COLT  
BUTTON SHOES**

**\$3.50**

UNION STAMPED

NEW "HI-TOE" SHAPE—Fancy Perforated Vamps—  
Sewed extension soles—Military Heels.....\$3.00

The Right Shoe for Dress—New "Pug Shape" raised toes  
—Fancy Punched Foxings—Hand Welt Soles—Cuban  
Heels.....\$3.50

### LAUNDRY WORKERS' ORGANIZATION. By Charles S. Child.

Frequently the question is asked: "What has organization done for the laundry workers?"

Before the organization of the union in this city the conditions under which those employed in laundries worked were deplorable. The hours of labor, ranging from 11 to 15 per day, prevented those engaged in this line of work opportunity for the enjoyment of life in a manner such as was open to other craftsmen. Life for the laundry worker simply meant sleep, work, sleep, work, from the first of January to the last of December, year after year.

And the wages paid, \$10 to \$40 per month, were barely enough to keep soul and body together even when constantly employed. Marriage in those days was out of the question, for a man could scarcely maintain himself. The union has changed this, and today most of the men are married and raising families.

The women who worked in laundries before the organization of the union were in just as bad a condition, worked just as many hours per day, and received from \$10 to \$25 per month. Sickness, especially tuberculosis, was common among them, owing to the long working hours and the unsanitary conditions.

But what a difference under union conditions! Working but eight hours a day, in clean, sanitary laundries, and receiving wages higher than paid to men and women of this craft in any other city in the United States.

In 1901 the laundry workers, assisted by other union men, met with considerable success in their effort to organize a union, and in a few weeks an organization of more than 1,000 members had been built up. Then the first wage schedule was presented to the proprietors, and on March 31st of that year the laundry owners signed an agreement providing for a ten-hour day and a scale of wages ranging from \$5 to \$15 per week, with a weekly pay day. This had its beneficial effects and influences, because the laundry workers knew that when the ten hours had been worked they were free to do with their time as they pleased.

Two years elapsed under these conditions, when the union decided to inaugurate a nine-hour day, and after several conferences with the employers an agreement embodying this provision was signed by the proprietors.

In 1907 the eight-hour day having become quite common in San Francisco, the union decided that a schedule calling for this reduction should

be presented to the employers. The proprietors refused to sign this schedule. Then began the first and only strike of the laundry workers in this city, and for 11 weeks this strike was vigorously prosecuted. With the assistance of the other labor organizations of the city the employers were made to see the error of their way, and capitulated by signing an agreement providing for 51 hours a week for one year, 50 hours a week for one year, 49 hours a week for six months, and on December 1, 1909, the final reduction to 48 hours per week was made, thus fulfilling a hope which the laundry workers had fondly nurtured from the beginning of organization work.

The influence for good, however, of the union was not confined to San Francisco, but has spread over the entire Pacific Coast, resulting in improvement all along the line for the men and women engaged in this line of endeavor.

Not content with enjoying the eight-hour workday themselves, the laundry workers then put their shoulder to the wheel and did all within their power to gain the eight-hour day for all women of the State. The union sent a committee to Sacramento, armed with data gained by actual experience, to appear before the committees of both Senate and House of the legislature to urge upon them the vital good that would redound to the benefit of the State of California by the passage of an eight-hour law for women. Success again. The law was passed.

In truth, the Laundry Workers' Union has taken its place in the forefront in every movement having as an object the betterment of conditions for the wage workers.

### MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is endeavoring to unionize several establishments which are now conducted on the open-shop plan, and it is the duty of every unionist in the city to see to it that the man who delivers the milk to your home has a paid-up union card. In this way only can the drivers preserve decent conditions for themselves. Pay attention to this matter.

### HAYWOOD INDICTED.

The grand jury at Lawrence, Mass., has returned several indictments in connection with the recent strike in that city. William D. Haywood was indicted on 22 counts. James Thompson and Edmond Rosino were also indicted. These men are charged with conspiracy to intimidate.

Joseph Sciuti was indicted on a charge of murder. All are members of the I. W. W.

### OFFICERS RETURN.

Secretary Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor and Secretary Tveitmoe of the State Building Trades Council have returned from San Diego, where they were sent by the San Francisco Labor Council to investigate the merits of the controversy being carried on in that city over the matter of free speech.

The investigators will make a report of their findings at the meeting of the Council to-night.

The "Los Angeles Citizen," in its last issue, says, in part:

"There are not many things that will more strongly appeal to the working people than what they believe to be an attempted curtailment of the right of free speech. And the designing demagogue finds in this fact a much desired opportunity.

"Now, the 'Citizen,' too, is strong for freedom of speech, and when a few weeks ago reports came from San Diego by mail and by representatives of what is known as the 'Free Speech League,' this paper at once enlisted to defend the sacred right it believed to be in jeopardy.

"Resolved, therefore, to get at the facts as fully and reliably as possible, the editor of the 'Citizen' went to San Diego to make a personal investigation.

"The results of this investigation caused him to return to Los Angeles and request a committee of representative men of the local labor and Socialist movement to accompany him to San Diego and look over the situation.

"The 'Citizen' is now satisfied that the fight in San Diego is not in reality a free speech one, but a scheme on the part of the Industrial Workers of the World to embroil the labor unions and Socialists and enlist the labor movement with them in a fight that would be of advantage only to the I. W. W."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

# Hills Bros.



# TEA and COFFEE

AT YOUR GROCERS